FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 201 16 October 1984

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Arbatov Interviewed on Disarmament, Detente AA 1
[Prague TRIBUNA No 41]
USSR Reaffirms Readiness for 'Fair' Arms Talks [Kharkov] AA 3
Nuclear Non-First Use Pledge From West Urged [Vukolov] AA 4
Comparison of Reaction Report to Arms Violations AA 4
Arms Control Report Aims To 'Mislead' U.S. Public [Ignatyev] AA 5
U.S. Space Plans, 'Pseudo-Peaceable' Talk Compared [Kornilov] AA 6
'Official' Purpose of Space Commission Questioned [Kachanov] AA 7
NATO Nuclear Planning Group Meets 11-12 October AA 7
Lomeyko Briefing on Conference AA 7
Continued Deployment Indicated AA 9
Netherlands Pressured on Cruises AA 10
'Dangerous Trickery' at Session [Kulik] AA 10

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

CEMA Domestic Trade Ministers Meet in Moscow BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Commentaries Concerning 39th UN General Assembly CC 1
Baybakov on U.S. Aggression CC 1
Chernyshev on USSR Proposals CC 1
Official Lauds ICAO Action on Airspace Violations CC 2
[VOZDUSHNYY TRANSPORT 13 Sep]
Zagladin on Current World Communist Struggle CC 4
[AGITATOR No 17]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

'Chauvinism' in Reagan's Policy Highlighted A 1
[Khmara in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 Oct]
U.S. Reaction to Soviet Peace Moves Examined A 4
[Shishkin in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 13 Oct]
IZVESTIYA Reviews Book on Reaganism's Roots A 6
[Kondrashov, 14 Oct]
George Kennan Cited on U.S.-USSR Relations A 9
[IZVESTIYA 11 Oct]
U.S. Fanning 'Hysteria,' Fear of Terrorism A 10
[Ignatyev]
U.S. Attempts To Foil Contadora Peace Plan Viewed A 11
Shultz Leaves For Talks in Canada 15 Oct A 12
Shcherbitskiy Receives Canadian Ambassador 9 Oct A 12
[RADYANSKA UKRAINA 10 Oct]

CHINA

Ilichev in Beijing for Political Consultations B 1
Beijing Actively Seeking New Allies in S.E. Asia B 1
[Fedorov]

NORTHEAST ASIA

Soviet-Japanese Fishery Talks Reach Impasse C 1
[KYODO]
PRAVDA Cites DPRK Paper on Party Anniversary C 1
[11 Oct]
Zimyanin Receives DPRK Ambassador in Moscow C 1
[PRAVDA 11 Oct]

SOUTH ASIA

U.S. Diplomats Seen Helping Afghan 'Saboteurs' D 1
[Kirsanov in PRAVDA 11 Oct]
U.S., FRG Aid to Afghan Rebels Criticized D 2
[Biryukov]
DRA Message to UN Denounces U.S. 'Interference' D 3
Comparison of Kornilov on French Newsmen in DRA D 3
Arrested French Journalist Holds News Conference D 3
Karmal Hits U.S. Policy at PDPA Meeting D 4
Afghan Refugee Camp Conditions in Pakistan Hit D 5
[Vladimirov]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Gromyko Meets With Lao Foreign Minister E 1
USSR, Laos Sign Broadcasting Protocol 15 Oct E 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Further Reportage on Romanov's Visit to Finland G 1
PRAVDA on Moscow Send-Off [14 Oct] G 1
Koivisto, Romanov Meet G 1
Romanov Meets Finnish Communists G 2
Embassy Reception Held G 2
Delegation Departs Helsinki G 2
Tumanov Sees French Socialists 'Foundering' G 3
Commentary Links Polish Priests, FRG Revanchists G 3
[Teterin]
KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Views Norway's NATO Role G 5
[Kozin, 12 Oct]
Netherlands Parliamentary Group Arrives in Moscow G 7
Voss Receives Delegation G 7
USSR, UK Bank Chairmen Hold Meeting in Moscow G 7
[IZVESTIYA 11 Oct]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Syrian President Al-Asad Visits Soviet Union H 1
Al-Asad Greeted at Airport H 1
Al-Asad Meets With Chernenko H 1
Timoshkin Underlines Soviet, Syrian Relations H 1
Soviet Support for Syria Explained to Israel H 2
Comparison of USSR-YAR Joint Communique H 3
YAR President Says USSR Visit 'Successful' H 4
U.S. Defense Secretary's Visits Critiqued H 4
Weinberger in Mediterranean H 4
[Zlatorunskiy]
Weinberger in Israel H 5
[L. Ponomarev]
Friendship Delegation Pays Visit to Algeria H 5
Iran-Iraq Conflict Battle Reports Cited H 6
14 October H 6
15 October H 6

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Demichev Receives Malagasy Culture Minister J 1
[IZVESTIYA 4 Oct]
Condolences Expressed to Cape Verde Leaders J 1
[IZVESTIYA 6 Oct]
Briefs: TASS-ANGOP Cooperation Expansion J 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Leadership Greets Tuva ASSR on 40th Anniversary R 1
[PRAVDA 12 Oct]
Shevardnadze Attends Romanian-Soviet Youth Event R 2
[Bucharest AGERPRES]
Shevardnadze Addresses Law Enforcement Meeting R 2
Roundup of Vorotnikov Activities in Kirghizia R 2
Victor Louis: Sakharov Not Doing Nuclear Research R 3
[Hamburg BILD]
Amur Region's Worst Flooding in 100 Years Reported R 3
Briefs: Chernenko Speech Published R 3

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Land Reclamation, Water Management Program Viewed T 1
Reclamation Minister on Program T 1
Collegium Discusses Results T 1
Scholar on Land Desalination [Shumakov] T 2
Future Higher Crop Yields Linked to Management [Beketov] T 3

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Broadcasting Chief Interview on TV Development U 1
[Pologonkin in SOVETSKAYA KULTURA 20 Sep]
ANSA: USSR Scientist on Cosmonauts' Readjustment U 3
Professor Interviewed on Reflector Satellites U 4
[Belitskiy]
Briefs: Award to Medical Academy U 4

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Admiral Gorshkov Meets With Submarine Commanders V 1
[Timoshchuk in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Oct]
Shortcomings Found in Army Political Organ Work V 1
[Popkov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Oct]
Army Report, Election Campaign Discussed V 4
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Oct]
Documentary of Marshal Zhukov Activities Filmed V 6

ARBATOV INTERVIEWED ON DISARMAMENT, DETENTE

AU151602 Prague TRIBUNA No 41 in Czech 10 Oct 84 p 12

[Interview granted by Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute of the United States and Canada attached to the USSR Academy of Sciences, to an unidentified NOVOSTI correspondent: "The Path Toward Peace Lies Via Detente and Disarmament" -- place and date not specified; capitalized passages published in boldface in original]

[Text] [NOVOSTI] How do you appraise the world situation?

[Arbatov] The world situation appears alarming, and, there are several reasons for alarm in my opinion. First, there is the most terrible danger, the danger of a nuclear war. I am neither prone to panic, nor have any inclination to exaggerate, but I must say that the danger of a nuclear war is more real today than it was a few years ago. This is primarily due to the intensive armament. Its fatal nature lies not only in the quantitative increase of nuclear arsenals, but also in the qualitative changes in nuclear arms, some of the new systems being factors destabilizing the international situation. Of course, it is problematic whether these systems could radically change the present situation of the nuclear pact, WHEN IT WOULD BE SUICIDE TO UNLEASH A NUCLEAR WAR. However, illusions are cropping up in certain U.S. circles -- or attempts are made to spread illusions -- about the possibility of winning and living through a nuclear war with new weapons, of conducting a "limited" or "protracted" nuclear war. Apart from that, certain arms systems and American strategic innovations increasingly transfer greater responsibility to computers -- even in making the weightiest decisions. And this also increases the danger because machines can break down. And finally, the development of new nuclear devices for annihilating people on a massive scale is causing nuclear arms to spread throughout the world.

Through no fault of ours, armament races are developing between NATO and the Warsaw Pact organization, and between the United States and the Soviet Union. All this taken together is rather depressing. International tension has also grown, so that it is becoming increasingly probable that a conflict will break out, which can ultimately spread and become uncontrollable. There is much talk today about confidence-building measures; I believe that, as such, they are useful, but that it is impossible to eliminate the danger that threatens us by confidence-inspiring measures alone. THE MAIN ROAD TOWARD TRUST, TOWARD AVERTING ANY WAR, EVEN ONE THAT COULD BREAK OUT BY CHANCE, LIES IN HALTING ARMAMENT AND IN REVERTING TO CALM, CORRECT RELATIONS BETWEEN THE STATES -- TOWARD DETENTE.

These are the most alarming features of the present situation. I believe that thousands and millions of people realize this. This is testified by the upsurge of the antinuclear movement. I do not believe that the sensible people in some European country or in the United States believe the stories spread by the Pentagon and NATO circles that the Soviet Communists or the Soviet Ministry of Internal Affairs is behind the antiwar and antinuclear movement. Movements involving many millions of people cannot be produced by some kind of manipulation. THIS MOVEMENT GREW OUT OF DEEP ALARM, OUT OF THE FEARS OF MILLIONS OF PEOPLE PRODUCED BY THE GROWING DANGER OF WAR. President Reagan and his administration may thank themselves for the upsurge of that movement, because they exacerbated this danger and showed the peoples throughout the world, millions of Europeans and Americans, that the danger of war has not passed, that it is here, and is becoming increasingly real.

There are also other reasons for alarm in the world situation.

For instance, there is the energy problem, environmental protection, the problems of overcoming the developing countries' backwardness and the danger of hunger and unemployment. According to calculations by experts, should the present growth of unemployment continue, the world will have more than 1 billion unemployed toward the end of this century. The nature of the complexities of our existence may vary, but one thing is common to every case: If armament becomes unbridled, there will be no resources left to resolve urgent problems. BLIND HATRED IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMPLICATES THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERSTATE COOPERATION, SO GREATLY NEEDED TO COPE WITH THE RELEVANT PRESENT TASKS. It is our fate to live in a nuclear century, in a most complicated and dangerous period, in which it is impossible to survive if the notions and opinions of the Stone Age prevail. The question is: Are we sufficiently wise to grasp this before it is too late, before a fatal mistake is made?

[NOVOSTI] How do you assess the U.S. foreign policy in general?

[Arbatov] I have never harbored any great illusions about the present American leadership's policy, but it has become apparent that it is even more removed from the needs of our times and from the topical problems, and that it is even more detrimental to these problems than one could envisage. We have reverted to the past, to the dangerous relations from the days of the cold war.

[NOVOSTI] What role could the Western European countries play in the efforts to decrease armament?

[Arbatov] The so-called man in the street, the ordinary people show greater wisdom, truly statesmanlike wisdom and prudence, than many a statesman. They want to participate in resolving the problems that are so important for their very existence and their future and their children's future, for the fate of their country. It is impossible to live forever in the postwar structure as somebody's junior partner. Many Europeans have grasped this; many still have to grasp this.

Through their great economic potential, political influence, and armed forces, the West European countries represent a great power. WE BELIEVE THEY SHOULD NOT LEAVE THE CARE OF THEIR SECURITY TO SOMEBODY ELSE. Western Europe can and must play a significant role in discussing disarmament problems; at the same time it must fulfill its responsibility by not sweepingly rejecting the proposals made by others, but not drawing rash conclusions, but by showing adequately broad understanding and opinions.

[NOVOSTI] We in the Soviet Union regard the U.S. program of increasing its armaments as a preparation for a general nuclear war. Could you comment on this opinion?

[Arbatov] In our country, the current behavior of Americans, guided by the endeavor to achieve military numerical superiority, and in the future, perhaps, by attempts to gain an opportunity to deliver a first strike, is considered a threat to peace. All this greatly resembles war preparations. The U.S. President is surrounded by people with the most extreme opinions (and apparently the President himself shares such opinions to a considerable degree, by those who judge it impossible to live in peace with the Soviet Union and that either the Soviet Union must "change," or one must wage war against it. The representatives of the American leadership have spoken along these lines time and again. NATURALLY WE ARE NOT INTIMIDATED BY SUCH DECLARATIONS. We are sufficiently strong not to succumb to extortion, not to permit American military supremacy. Attempts to achieve such supremacy, and efforts toward a confrontation nevertheless increase the danger and threaten peace.

[NOVOSTI] The West has many interpretations for the term "detente." How do you understand this word?

[Arbatov] I believe the Americans themselves chose the French word "detente" to mean the idea of "easing tension." I do not know why they did this. We talk about easing international tension and it is quite clear what this term contains. Tension exists and it must be eased so as to ensure makind a peaceful future. WE UNDERSTAND THE TERM "EASING" TO MEAN ABOVE ALL THE COMMON ORIENTATION OF STATES AND THEIR LEADING REPRESENTATIVES NOT TOWARD WAR PREPARATIONS AND HOSTILITY TOWARD OTHER STATES, BUT TOWARD PEACEFUL COOPERATION. For us "easing" means normal relations between countries and peoples; respect for international law and for each country's sovereignty; and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. It is also an endeavor to practicably contribute toward halting feverish armament and consolidating security and mutual trust. According to the USSR, the "easing" belongs to the future.

USSR REAFFIRMS READINESS FOR 'FAIR' ARMS TALKS

LD151634 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 15 Oct 84

["Futile Calculations, Illusory Hopes" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The report "At The USSR Defence Ministry", which was issued late last week, has been rated by the world press among news of paramount importance. The announcement deals with the countermeasures taken by the Soviet Union in answer to the mass deployment by the United States of long-range cruise missiles of all modes of basing. Washington is known to link with that latest first-strike weapon its far-reaching hopes to upset the present parity and ensure military superiority over the Soviet Union. Admiral Hostetler, director of the American programme for building cruise missiles, openly told the Congress that this weapon is designed to create a new threat to the USSR's security.

But these calculations have proved to be futile, and Washington's hopes to upset the military equilibrium which took shape have proved to be illusory as the USSR has more than once warned.

Yet, they in Washington and at the NATO Headquarters do not wish to heed these warnings. When earlier the Soviet Union several times announced successful testing of ground-based cruise missiles, a spokesman for the Pentagon wished to see that as some "element of propaganda."

Now that an official announcement has been made that the Soviet Armed Forces have started deploying long-range cruise missiles in strategic bombers and submarines, and these measures correspond in their scope to the growing threat to the security of the USSR and its allies, some Western press media point out that they at NATO did not expect the USSR to be able to master so speedily sophisticated technology involved in the creation of cruise missiles.

The history of several recent decades has seen quite a few examples when sceptics of this kind were put to shame in face of the Soviet Union's rapid progress in science and technology.

Driven by the desire to ensure its hegemony all over the world, the USA once banked on monopoly possession of A-bombs and then of hydrogen bombs. The Soviet Union swiftly deprived Washington of that monopoly. It has also destroyed the Pentagon's calculations to ensure its lead in ballistic missiles. Washington has also proved to be unsuccessful in its desire to take the lead over the USSR in the field of multiple independently targeted warheads. Such examples could be continued.

Therefore, the Washington strategists should have long learnt the truth that with the present rough military balance all attempts at infringing upon the USSR's security are inevitably conducive to damage to the security of the USA itself and only raise the threshold of nuclear confrontation, which seriously undermines the fundamentals of universal peace. In face of the speedy build-up by Washington of new types of nuclear weapons, the USSR is forced to take adequate measures to protect its interests and those of its allies. Simultaneously it again reaffirms its preparedness for fair talks, for a serious dialogue with the USA along the principles of equality and equal security.

NUCLEAR NON-FIRST USE PLEDGE FROM WEST URGED

LD121247 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Stockholm October 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vukolov reports:

A regular session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe ended here today. It is attended by 33 European countries, as well as the U.S. and Canada.

Summing up the results of this round of talks, the head of the Soviet delegation Ambassador at Large Oleg Grinevskiy pointed out that because of the non-constructive stand of the U.S. and its closest NATO allies, the Stockholm Conference was actually marking time. The U.S. is obviously trying to use the Stockholm forum for gaining unilateral advantages. The measures which are played up by it as the "transparentizing" of the military activities of European countries can be described only as a poorly camouflaged espionage.

It is proposed to extend these measures to the Soviet territory up to the Urals, but they are not supposed to be applied to the territory of the U.S. where the main NATO force is concentrated.

The success of the Stockholm conference which the USSR and other socialist countries seek to achieve can be secured only if all the participants in the conference are guided by the principle of equality and equal security, the Soviet representatives stressed. The dangerous aggravation of tension in Europe, as well as the world over, brought about the militaristic policy of the U.S., and the continuing deployment in Europe of American medium-range missiles have set before the Stockholm Conference the urgent problem of working out mutually acceptable understandings which would lead to the restoration of confidence and the consolidation of security in Europe.

A pledge by the U.S., Britain, and France not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, which has already been made unilaterally by the Soviet Union, would be an effective confidence-building measure, especially in the present-day international situation. The proposal of socialist countries on concluding a treaty on the non-use of military force, whose core would be the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons, is also aimed at promoting the removal of mutual apprehension and the consolidation of peace. Other measures put forward by the Soviet Union, including the military sphere, also contain extensive potentialities for the creation of the atmosphere of confidence. By their volume and nature, they surpass by far those envisaged by the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

The Soviet Union is ready for serious talks at the Stockholm Conference, as well as for businesslike cooperation with all those who seek to achieve the lessening of military danger, Grinevskiy stressed.

COMPARISON OF REACTION REPORT TO ARMS VIOLATIONS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 October in its First Edition on page 5 carries a TASS report concerning U.S. allegations regarding Soviet arms control violations.

The PRAVDA report, entitled "White House Fabrication," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 12 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 1, under the 'Rude Anti-Soviet' Fabrication subhead, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph three, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...Why then, in that case, did Washington need...(adding "in that case")

Paragraph four, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...refusal to seek validation for the Soviet-American...(subbing "validation" for "ratification")

Same paragraph, line five reads in PRAVDA: ...the rapid development with [as published] the United States...(subbing "with" for "in"; supplying editorial note)

Last paragraph, line five reads in PRAVDA: ...are the weakest. Thus, the publication of...(adding "thus")

The following passages are printed within quotation marks:

Paragraph one, line five: ..."probably or certainly breached"...

Same paragraph, line nine: ..."the conclusions contained///to end of graf.

Paragraph two, line two: "the document contains, essentially, nothing."

ARMS CONTROL REPORT AIMS TO 'MISLEAD' U.S. PUBLIC

LD121642 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

By publishing the State Department's misleading report on security and arms control, the Reagan administration has made another attempt to absolve itself of responsibility for the impasse it has created in the field of arms control.

The report draws a deliberatly distorted picture of how things stand in the field, consciously misrepresents the Soviet Union's principled peaceful policy in disarmament issues, and plays down the significance of the major measures the USSR has proposed to reduce the war threat and enhance peace. The report alleges, in particular, that the Soviet Union supports arms control only in words, while rarely making any concrete and verifiable proposals.

By contrast, the report showers praise on U.S. efforts to advance the process of arms control. It is known, however, that the incumbent U.S. Administration has not signed a single agreement in this field. It is this administration that has scuttled talks on a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests and on anti-satellite weapons systems. It is also through U.S. fault that bilateral Soviet-American talks on outlawing chemical weapons have broken down. Washington has deliberately torpedoed also negotiations on limiting and reducing strategic armaments. By installing Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, it has frustrated talks on nuclear arms limitations in Europe.

Conspicuously, the State Department's report was issued almost simultaneously with the report of a special presidential commission on the USSR's alleged violations of its arms control agreements. The coordinated timing of these sordid moves indicates that the present administration is waging a purposeful effort, on the eve of elections, to mislead the American people and justify the unprecedented war preparations of the United States.

U.S. SPACE PLANS, 'PSEUDO-PEACEABLE' TALK COMPARED

LD151605 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

There is growing understanding among the international, including American, public that the spread of the arms race to outer space, if it is not stopped in time, may become irreversible and an extremely dangerous process. The more resolutely the demands for preventing a militarization of outer space are voiced, the more actively the circles in the USA, which are responsible for that process, are trying to camouflage their aggressive plans and their position. A fresh proof of this fact is the statement by the U.S. President in an interview with the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT magazine, in which he was, on the one hand, trying to justify the U.S. "Star Wars" plans, and, on the other hand, was claiming that the USA is for arms control, including in outer space. The corresponding section of the annual report of the U.S. State Department is set precisely in these terms.

The USA, which hopes to pave the way towards its nuclear superiority through outer space, is known to have embarked on speedily creating the latest strike outer space weapons. The President of the United States has signed Directive 119 on the deployment of new weapons in outer space. Since the late fifties, the United States has already spent nearly 60 billion dollars on outer space military programmes, and nowadays the rate of growth of spendings to design outer space weapons is considerably higher than that of appropriations on other articles of the military budget. The manned multiple use outer space shuttle is assuming an increasingly openly expressed military character. According to the CBS Television Company, more than 100 American military satellites have been placed in a near-earth orbit now.

Caspar Weinberger, U.S. defence secretary, made a statement to the effect that the U.S. Administration does not intend to give up its plans to create and deploy a large-scale ABM defence system with "outer space-based elements", and to this end will not stop at violating and repudiating the American-Soviet agreements which are in effect in that field. It is the American side, and only it, which is fully responsible for the failure to hold talks, as proposed by the Soviet Union, to prevent a militarization of outer space. All these facts do not tally with the statements made in Washington that the U.S. Administration is prepared to work for preventing a militarization of outer space by joint efforts.

The current U.S. Administration's hypocritical stand on the issue of outer space weapons is also pointed out by many political and public figures in the United States itself. Follow some statements to this effect. Walter Mondale, presidential candidate from the Democratic Party, said that the implementation of the American programme for the creation of a large-scale ABM system with outer space-based elements is fraught with a new, extremely dangerous stage in the arms race. Senator Claiborne Pell pointed out that the U.S. Administration does not realize up to now the importance of keeping outer space free from nuclear weapons. Congressman Mel Levine noted that the U.S. Administration made it clear that it does not intend to adhere to the spirit and letter of a number of agreements on outer space which were signed by the United States.

The USSR is known to have declared at the current 39th U.N. General Assembly session for prohibiting immediately and for ever the use of force in outer space and from outer space against the earth. This Soviet initiative has met with a broad positive response in many countries of the world. But what is the answer of the USA? Today, as was the case yesterday, it is continuing its policy of turning outer space into a military springboard. This is a fact, which no "peaceable", to be more precise pseudo-peaceable rhetoric, from whoever it may come, can conceal.

'OFFICIAL' PURPOSE OF SPACE COMMISSION QUESTIONED

LD152333 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Yevgeniy Kachanov commentary]

[Text] The setting up of a National Space Commission has been announced in Washington. According to the official version, its purpose is to outline and formulate the long-term aims and tasks of the U.S. space program and to analyze U.S. potential in this area and also to present recommendations during the course of a year. Here is a latest news commentary. Yevgeniy Kachanov is at the microphone.

If one is to believe the wording of the official announcement, recommendations only on the new U.S. space program will appear no earlier than in a year's time. But it not accidental that I said "if one is to believe." Very recently, at the end of September, General Abrahamson, the Pentagon space boss, sent his special contractors letters recommending that they start elaborating a general plan for a future anti-missile defense system. Here, too, it was all a matter, as it were, of some type of research work, studying potentials, etc.

The same tactic was also used in the case of incorporating the latest strategic MX missiles into the U.S. nuclear arsenal. At the outset they also talked about theoretical research and setting up experimental models. But they earnestly simultaneously prepared for producing and deploying 100 of these first-strike missiles, each one of which is armed with ten homing warheads.

In precisely the same way, under cover of inoffensive sounding talk about some type of scientific investigations, they are making preparations for deploying the ASAT anti-satellite system in the coming years. Combat tests on this system are proceeding full speed ahead. The largest military-industrial corporations are feverishly setting up the latest types of guided weaponry for use in space. These include laser, ray, and beam weapons. There also are plans to place it in orbit within the framework of an anti-missile defence system even before the end of this decade.

It is for the same purpose that the new reusable spaceship with increased cargo carrying capacity is being built. It is intended to put military equipment into space. Work is in hand on the construction of a space bomber. One could cite many such examples.

As for the above-mentioned National Space Commission, then, I do not believe its task will be to analyze the potential or formulate tasks of the U.S. space program. These tasks were already defined in the well-known March "star wars" speech by President Reagan and also in the so-called national strategy in the field of assimilating space approved in this August. It is actually these two things that lay the foundation for transforming near earth space into an arena for an unrestrained arms race. It is actually these two things that lay the foundation for transforming near-earth space into an arena for an unrestrained arms race. It is actually they that aim at achieving unilateral military advantages over the Soviet Union, evading existing Soviet-U.S. agreements in this area.

But in the minds of Washington strategists, verbiage on studying possibilities is intended to mislead public opinion, including U.S. public opinion which is seriously concerned over the White House's suicidal plans.

NATO NUCLEAR PLANNING GROUP MEETS 11-12 OCTOBER

Lomeyko Briefing on Conference

LD121635 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 12 TASS -- A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman held a briefing for Soviet and foreign newsmen at the ministry's press center here today in connection with the NATO Nuclear Planning Group's session in Stresa, Italy, on October 11 and 12.

Vladimir Lomeyko, first deputy head of the Press Department at the Foreign Ministry of the USSR, said at the briefing that the NATO conference has again demonstrated the discrepancy between Washington's practical actions and the peace-making statements that American Administration spokesmen have been making of late.

The session's course of work has shown that Washington has used it as a lever to exert pressure on its allies to speed up the deployment of new American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe as fast as possible.

It thus turns out that while paying lip service to peace and interest in talks to reduce arms, in actual fact in Washington they are not only continuing the effort to build up their nuclear capability in Europe but are also trying to put the nuclear race into still gear.

Washington's pressure is forcing the further stockpiling of nuclear weapons in Europe, Lomeyko said. Another Pershing II missile battery has been deployed recently in West Germany, bringing the total of such missiles already on station there to at least 45, while Britain and Italy by today have each had 32 cruise missiles sited in their territory. In other words, a total of 109 new American nuclear missiles are now zeroed in on the Soviet Union.

All these missiles are reported in operational readiness.

The Stresa session has also considered measures to expedite the development of the military infrastructure in the West European nuclear missile staging area and modernize conventional weapons, with Washington applying massive pressure on its allies to make marked increases in their spending for these purposes.

The Stresa session has thus represented another step stemming from the continuing U.S. policy for military superiority over the USSR.

As the Soviet leadership has stressed repeatedly, the spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry said, this policy has no prospects and only leads to a further escalation of the arms race and a worse international situation. The USSR, Soviet leaders have declared on more than one occasion, does not seek military superiority but neither will it allow any military superiority over itself.

The Soviet Union will do everything possible to preserve the military parity between itself and the United States and between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO.

A TASS correspondent asked Lomeyko to comment on the reported discussion in Stresa of the question of building an anti-missile defense for Western Europe that would be modelled on the one which President Reagan intends to have for the United States. "We believe", the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "that such plans can only spell an added scope for the arms race and carry the threat of militarization of outer space. They cannot but increase the war danger in the world".

Besides anything else, the talking about the development of an ABM (antiballistic missile) defense for Western Europe also tends to foster a stronger feeling of impunity since it generates illusions about the possibility of dealing a first strike at the Soviet Union, a strike which, it is believed in NATO, will not bring retribution because of the existence of such a system.

So far as the USSR's position is concerned, it is opposed to the continuation of the arms race and to its transfer to outer space, be it the skies over the United States or the Soviet Union, Western Europe, or Eastern Europe. "We are for preventing the militarization of outer space", the spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry said.

Answering a question from a BBC correspondent if the USSR believes it is possible to bring about the unilateral withdrawal of American missiles from Europe, Lomeyko stressed that these missiles have been moved there unilaterally. This is why their pullout would not be a unilateral step. It would be a return to the normal situation which would make it possible to carry on the process of talks on nuclear arms in Europe.

A CBS correspondent asked if the USSR believes the withdrawal of the American missiles is a pre-condition for the resumption of talks on arms limitation. Lomeyko said in reply that the matter at issue is not that of pre-conditions. The matter at issue is that of creating a normal situation for the talks.

Affairs between the Soviet Union and the United States can only be conducted on the basis of equality, mutual respect, and equal security for each of the sides, the Soviet spokesman emphasized.

Continued Deployment Indicated

LD121359 Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Rome October 12 TASS -- Openly militarist calls are being made at the current session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group in Stresa, north Italy. It has become known that the United States and West Germany have agreed to allocate 7.8 billion dollars for improving the infrastructure of the North Atlantic bloc -- the construction of bases and facilities, munitions depots, expansion of communications networks and other military purposes -- between 1985-1990. West Germany also assumed the pledge to prepare facilities for U.S. Armed Forces in the event of their airlift to Western Europe in a "crisis situation." The local press points out that at present, Washington and Bonn bear 50 per cent of all expenses on the NATO infrastructure.

The course of the session shows that the Pentagon intends to go ahead with the high-pace deployment of new American first-strike nuclear missiles -- Pershing II and cruise of a long range -- in Britain, Italy, and West Germany. A UPI correspondent reports from Stresa that 54 Pershing II's have already been made operational on West German territory, 32 cruise missiles in Britain, and 16 in Italy. As repeatedly stressed by leaders of the anti-war movement, the deployment of American land-based missiles threatens the security of countries whose governments signed under the NATO missile decision.

Local political observers drew attention to the bellicose speech by West Germany's Defence Minister Manfred Woerner. He made rude remarks with regard to the Soviet Union, apparently in a bid to please his overseas counterpart. The West German minister toadied to the U.S. Defence Secretary, Caspar Weinberger, leaving no doubts that Bonn, defying the will of the majority of the West German population, favours the acceleration of the Pershing deployment.

The Dutch defence minister, Jacob de Reiter, speaking at the session, reaffirmed his government's stand: The Netherlands will not adopt a final decision on the deployment of cruise missiles in the country's territory before the end of 1985, although this enrages the Washington administration and the NATO top leadership.

Ordinary Italians' attitude to the militarist preparations of the alliance is evidenced by a protest demonstration held near the building where the NATO Nuclear Planning Group is holding its session. The demonstrators chanted the slogans "We are for peace," "Avert the threat of world holocaust", "We do not want to be Pentagon and NATO nuclear hostages."

Netherlands Pressured on Cruises

LD121956 Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] The Hague October 12 TASS -- The United States is pressing hard on the Netherlands and is resorting to blackmail to force it to accept the deployment of 48 American cruise missiles on its territory, the Dutch news agency ANP reports from the Italian town of Stresa where the NATO Nuclear Planning Group is holding a session.

The agency quotes authoritative Dutch Government sources as indicating that the pressure will be kept up till at least November 1985 when the Dutch Government will have to adopt a final decision on the missile deployment.

'Dangerous Trickery' at Session

LD131736 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 13 Oct 84

["Their Practical Actions Are at Odds With Their Words" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS -- TASS political commentator Sergey Kulik writes:

NATO's Nuclear Planning Group has ended a session in the Italian town of Stresa after issuing a final communique which made quite an effort to produce the impression that NATO's activities are purely defensive and deterrence is the only aim pursued by the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

It was also claimed in that document, without any shade of embarrassment, that the West seeks to resume as soon as possible the talks on nuclear arms control, which, the communique alleged, have been frustrated by the Soviet Union.

The key to the reasons which compel NATO generals to engage in the obvious disinformation of this sort was offered by a callously cynical remark by the head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Kenneth Adelman, who said that the talks on nuclear arms control were only a trick that had to be used to set the American people and European allies at ease.

It is the dangerous trickery of this kind that the participants in the Nuclear Planning Group's session were busy employing in Stresa. Covering up their activities with glib "peace-making" rhetoric that has obviously been borrowed from President Reagan's campaign speeches, they passed a number of decisions whose fulfillment will leave Western Europe with even heavier loads of nuclear weapons. Using the session as a lever of pressure on its allies, Washington insisted on the speediest acceleration of the deployment of new American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe. The session also considered measures to expedite the development of the military infrastructure in the West European nuclear missile staging area and upgrade conventional arms. Also touched upon in Stresa was the question of building an anti-missile defense for Western Europe that would be modelled on the one President Reagan intends to have for the United States. Such plans can only spell an added scope for the arms race and carry the danger of militarization of outer space.

The Stresa session of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group thus marked another step in the continuing U.S. drive to gain military superiority over the USSR. It demonstrated the obvious discrepancy between Washington's practical actions and the slick propaganda statements which have been made one after another of late by spokesmen for the American Administration. Far from slacking off in its nuclear buildup in Europe, the United States is trying to put the nuclear race into still higher gear.

The Soviet Union, while standing for serious talks, has always been against their use as a cover for militarist policy and the nuclear arms buildup. The basis for real talks on mutually acceptable terms and for agreement has been furnished by the known Soviet proposals. Thus, the Soviet Union proposed cutting the number of nuclear delivery systems by about two-thirds (down to 300 units) and setting an equal sub-limit on missiles. The Soviet side also agreed to scrap the missiles it would have to reduce in Europe and freeze the number of SS-20 missiles in the east on the moment of the entering into force of an agreement on limiting and reducing nuclear arms in Europe. The USSR was prepared to have on its medium-range missiles not a single warhead more than Britain and France would have on their missiles in each period that would have been agreed upon. As at the moment of the talks they had from 420 to 430 missiles, while each SS-20 missile carries three warheads, this meant that the USSR was prepared to leave only 140 missile launchers in Europe, that is even less than the 162 missile launchers Britain and France had. The implementation of the Soviet proposal could have radically scaled down nuclear confrontation in Europe, whose level in the field of missiles would have been lower than in 1976 when the West was saying not a thing about the Soviet Union's "missile superiority".

Thus, the Soviet Union did everything in its power to reach a mutually acceptable accord. But the United States rejected its proposals. By going ahead with its missile deployments, it has scuttled the Geneva talks. By today, at least 45 Pershing II missiles have been deployed in West Germany, while Britain and Italy each have had 32 cruise missiles sited in their territories. In other words, 109 new American nuclear missiles are now trained on the Soviet Union.

Agreeing to negotiations in these conditions, which they in Stresa called for, would be tantamount to complicity in the United States' and NATO's pulling of tricks and deception of the people. The talks on limiting nuclear weapons can be resumed at any time, but it is essential for this that the United States remove the obstacle it has created by installing its new missiles in Europe.

The USSR, as Soviet leaders have declared on more than one occasion, does not seek military superiority but neither will it allow military superiority to be achieved over it. The Soviet Union will do everything to preserve the military parity between it and the United States and between the Warsaw Treaty organization and NATO. Such is the firm, consistent, and principled position of Moscow. As far as the United States and NATO are concerned, their practical actions, as the Stresa session showed, are clearly at odds with their words.

CEMA DOMESTIC TRADE MINISTERS MEET IN MOSCOW

LD140637 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the latest conference session of CEMA member countries' internal trade ministers took place this week in Moscow. It concluded its work yesterday. I give the microphone to our correspondent (Iryna Starchukova) who was accredited to that session.

[(Starchukova)] The permanent conference of domestic trade ministers of CEMA member countries worked for 4 days in the Congress Hall of the Moscow Center of International Trade and Scientific and Technological Ties With Foreign Countries. Such sessions are held annually in each of the 10 countries in turn, thus bringing the present traditional meeting, the 16th to date, this time to our country, in Moscow. The session discussed the results of work in 1984 and the tasks emerging from the decisions of the CEMA member countries' economic summit, the decisions of the 38th special sitting of the council's session, and the resolutions of its Executive Committee. Multilateral cooperation among our countries' ministries of internal trade and scientific-research institutes is carried out to better organize trade and public nutrition, industrial planning and management, and consumer demand studies. It was noted at the present session that in the year that has elapsed since the last meeting much has been accomplished in the economic field, particularly in commodity circulation, and scientific and technological cooperation. This was stated in the report of the conference's Chairman, USSR Minister of Trade Comrade Vashchenko, and it was stressed in speeches by all delegation heads.

An example is cooperation in the field of production and use of trade equipment. Domestic trade specialists have elaborated demands for its main parameters and calculated requirements. These materials have been handed over to CEMA's permanent commission on cooperation in the machine-building field. This has large practical significance. Serial production of containers, small carts, refrigerating cupboards; and electrothermal, distributing, and other trade equipment, has begun in socialist countries taking the demands of domestic trade into account. Here is another question: mutual trade between countries' trade organizations, including goods exchange between department stores and border [prigranichnyy] trade. The report by the Minister of Domestic Trade and Services of the Polish People's Republic, Anna Kedzierska, noted that the volume of these operations has increased significantly in all countries. Weeks of sales exhibitions are being held more frequently, meaning increasing direct cooperation between department stores and trade organizations. Regarding our country, the volume of goods exchange operations between the USSR Ministry of Trade and CEMA member countries' ministries of internal trade exceeded half a billion roubles in 1983. Direct goods exchange this year is being carried out between 25 department stores of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Soviet department stores.

When speaking about the results of the work of the 1984 conference of ministers, it must be noted that the session also examined the progress of the implementation of measures to improve the supplies of foodstuffs to the population of CEMA member countries. During the conference a protocol was signed on scientific and technical cooperation for 1985-1986 between the USSR Ministry of Trade and the Republic of Cuba's Ministry of Domestic Trade.

Protocols were also signed on trade and scientific and technical cooperation for 1985 between the USSR Ministry of Trade and the Ministry of Domestic Trade of Hungary, and between the USSR Ministry of Trade and the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services of the Polish People's Republic.

Immediately following the signing of one of these protocols, I invited Minister Anna Kedzierska to the microphone. Here is what she said:

[Kedzierska in Polish with superimposed Russian translation] The fact that we are here, represented by a Polish People's Republic delegation demonstrates best of all our attitude to such serious questions as cooperation with the Soviet Union. The help that my country is receiving through trade and also scientific exchanges is of a fundamental nature. The Polish market, which still seeks its balance, remains, however, a difficult market. Our Soviet friends, by way of the contracts concluded, are making it possible to attain this balance, which the population so eagerly awaits, more quickly. We are happy with our stay, and believe we will be able to talk about long-term cooperation in the near future.

[Starchukova] Thank you very much. And now a question for the minister of our country, Comrade Grigoriy Ivanovich Vashchenko. Grigoriy Ivanovich, what will our country get?

[Vashchenko] We also expect very many interesting things from our cooperation with the Polish Ministry of Domestic Trade because we are conducting direct exchanges of goods that we need and which Polish comrades need. We have many links in border trade -- we are neighbors. And many questions are being solved there on the spot and they will contribute best of all to a wider range of goods, Polish goods, and that of our goods in Polish shops.

[Starchukova] And this is very convenient for our and Polish consumers.

[Vashchenko] Yes, this is indeed convenient.

[Starchukova] One more question for you about the importance that the present conference has for the economy.

[Vashchenko] Each conference of this kind certainly provides a lot of new solutions for the better organization of trade among our countries, for the better coordination of a whole number of questions connected with organization, trade technology, with the improvement of the quality of goods for the people, with the production of equipment for instance, for trade enterprises. We hope we will be able to work out new interesting programs to further improve trade services for all the peoples of our countries.

[Starchukova] Thank you very much. Well, as we can see, the results of the work of the conference of ministers of domestic trade of CEMA member countries show that this representative organ has adopted important practical decisions designed to increase the population's living standard. This means that the Soviet economy and countries of the socialist community is growing and strengthening. This also means that the policy of peace is backed by a firm material base that enables us and other CEMA member countries to solve socioeconomic tasks in the present complex international situation.

COMMENTARIES CONCERNING 39TH UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Baybakov on U.S. Aggression

LD121206 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 12 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov

The American Administration, in a bid to gain military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union, does not intend to bind itself by any commitments concerned with upholding peace and security.

The U.S. delegate, R. Rosenstock, speaking during a debate in the sixth committee of the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly, asserted, in particular, that the international community does not need further legal consolidation of the principle of non-use of force in international relations. He launched slanderous attacks on the Soviet Union, claiming that its policy runs counter to this principle.

The American delegate's statement, said the Soviet representative, Vladimir Petrovskiy, vividly revealed Washington's intention to hinder the constructive work of the committee which stands in the way of the U.S. aggressive course in the international arena.

Even according to American estimates, Vladimir Petrovskiy pointed out, Washington resorted to force on more than 200 occasions during the past decades to attain its foreign policy objectives. A year ago, a bandit invasion of sovereign Grenada was carried out. The United States is continuing an undeclared war against Nicaragua, mining that country's ports and killing civilians by proxy of mercenaries recruited by special services.

A war has been waged for several years against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. All these facts irrefutably attest to U.S. aspiration to impose by force its orders on other countries, to destabilise and overthrow undesirable governments, to change at will the socio-political systems in sovereign states.

All states without exception, stressed the Soviet delegate, are interested in the earliest solution of the problem of non-use of force. Business-like constructive work on preparing a world treaty on non-use of force, rather than the obstructionist approach demonstrated by the United States, is needed to resolve this problem.

Chernyshev on USSR Proposals

LD121211 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] New York October 12 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev

A general political debate has ended at the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly, during which heads of delegations from more than 140 countries set forth the positions of their governments on major international problems.

A package of Soviet peace foreign policy initiatives, in the focus of attention of the General Assembly, has evoked broad backing. Many delegates pointed to the need to implement the concrete proposals directed at preventing nuclear war. It is necessary to work hard for making nuclear powers accept certain norms in their relations in order to prevent nuclear war, said Czechoslovakia's Foreign Affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

The Soviet proposal "On the Use of Outer Space Exclusively for Peaceful Purposes, for the Benefit of Mankind" attracted world community attention. Its realization, said Bulgaria's Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov, will make a real contribution to curbing the war menace and putting an obstacle in the way of space militarization. Representatives of Finland, Argentina, India, Tanzania, Mexico and other countries called on peace-loving states to apply much effort to stop the arms race and the heightening of war psychosis.

The volatile situation in many regions, where ever new seats of tension emerge, above all through U.S. fault, gives rise to serious concern at the United Nations. In this connection, the Soviet proposal for the inclusion into the session agenda of an important and urgent issue "On Inadmissibility of the Policy of State Terrorism and Any Actions by States, Aimed at Undermining the Socio-political Systems in Other Sovereign States" found extensive response.

The unconstructive stand of the United States has been graphically revealed against the background of peace initiatives advanced by the USSR, other socialist countries and peace-loving states. The U.S. assertions about its "readiness" for talks totally lacked concrete content and were aimed at presenting in a new, more attractive wrapping the former obstructionist policy directed at gaining global world supremacy with a view to imposing its orders on the entire world.

This policy of the United States and its allies, including racist-ruled South Africa and Israel, has been bitterly denounced by the international community.

Representatives of young nations expressed concern over the worsening situation in their countries, victims of the policy of economic imperialism. Practically all of them favoured a restructuring of international economic relations on a fair basis, termination of the peoples' exploitation and plunder of their natural wealth by transnational corporations. The demand for completing the process of decolonisation, eradicating racism and racial discrimination in all forms was expressed with fresh vigour during the debate.

Summing up the results of the general political debate, the president of the 39th session of the General Assembly, Paul Lusaka, pointed out that the debate outlined the way for an in-depth analysis and discussion of major items on the forum's agenda.

OFFICIAL LAUDS ICAO ACTION ON AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS

WA120640 Moscow VOZDUSHNYY TRANSPORT in Russian 13 Sep 84 p 3

[Article by M. Timofeyev, deputy minister of civil aviation, deputy chairman of the USSR Commission for ICAO Affairs: "ICAO -- Horizons of Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] The ICAO, which currently unites 152 countries throughout the world, is one of the representative specialized institutions of the United Nations. The ICAO plays an important role in the coordination of international cooperation with regard to questions of the regularity, effectiveness, and safety of international air communications. The legal foundations of this cooperation were laid by the charter document for the organizing of the 1944 Chicago Convention dealing with international civil aviation. This convention has successfully withstood the test of time and is the recognized base for the legal, universal regulation of international air relations. Defining the principles and measures for the safe and systematic development of international civil aviation, the Chicago Convention proceeds from the assumption that the development of international civil aviation can considerably promote the establishment and maintenance of friendship and mutual understanding among the peoples of the world, whereas the abuse of that convention can create a threat to universal security.

The multifaceted activity of the ICAO and its agencies has received acknowledgment in the worldwide air community, including in our country. The Soviet Union has been a member of the ICAO since 1970. The guaranteeing of the participation of the USSR in the ICAO has been entrusted to a governmental interdepartmental agency -- the USSR Commission for ICAO Affairs. The chairman of the commission is Minister of Civil Aviation B.P. Bugayev. Participating in the work of the ICAO, the Soviet representatives are guided by our party's invariable course aimed at mutually advantageous, businesslike cooperation with all countries for peaceful purposes.

The representatives of the USSR at the present time are participating in the work of all the administrative agencies of the ICAO, although it must be noted that the level of our country's representation in the organization staffs does not completely correspond to its role in the activity of the ICAO. Soviet civil aviation specialists take an active part in the development of international standards, rules, procedures, and the drafts of international conventions, using our country's rich experience in this area. They devote special attention to the resolution of such important international problems as the protection of the environment; the use of satellite systems for purposes of international air navigation; the conversion of international civil aviation to the use of metric measurement units; the intesification of the struggle against acts of illegal interference in the activity of civil aviation; and a number of others.

The most important ICAO decisions are made by its assemblies, which convene once every 3 years, not counting the extraordinary sessions. The regular sessions of the assembly confirm the council reports and define the work program for the organization for a 3-year period, approve the general trends in the long-range activity, and pass resolutions dealing with political, technical, economic, and financial matters.

The most recent regular session of the ICAO Assembly, the 24th session, in which delegations from 131 countries took part, was held in Montreal from 20 September through 8 October 1983. It ended with the adoption of important documents that constitute the basis of the ICAO work program for the 1984-1986 period. A number of valuable recommendations and initiatives were put forward by the USSR delegation.

It must be noted that the session's work was carried out in an exceptionally complicated international situation. On the eve of the session's opening, the United States and a number of other countries launched a vicious anti-Soviet campaign with regard to the cessation of the flight of the South Korean aircraft that had invaded USSR airspace on 1 September 1983 for intelligence purposes. Attempting to remove from itself the responsibility for that criminal provocation, the United States, with the support of its allies, made an attempt to include the question of the USSR actions with regard to the cessation of the flight of the South Korean aircraft on the agenda of the Assembly and for that purpose subjected many countries to anti-Soviet treatment, using methods of pressure and the falsification of facts. However, the assembly could not be led around by the nose by the United States and its allies.

Today, after a year has passed since that incident, and when the press in many countries has been publishing newer and newer materials that attest to the deliberate violation by the South Korean aircraft of the USSR's airspace, the true reasons for that provocative act are becoming more and more obvious. However, during the 24th Assembly session, the vociferous anti-Soviet hysteria that was built up by the Western mass information media created an atmosphere of nervousness and tension there.

Despite pressure from the Western countries, the participants in the assembly refuted the West's improper attempts to direct the work of the session in the spirit of the American Administration's course -- a course that was dangerous for the cause of peace and that was aimed at confrontation and the buildup of international tension. The results of the 24th Assembly session attest to the attempt by the ICAO member countries to continue the course of business like cooperation with regard to the vitally important technical, legal, and economic matters in the activity of international civil aviation. In the current complicated international situation this should be viewed as an extremely important positive element in the work of the organization, and a testimony to its true universality.

In the course of the 25th Extraordinary Assembly session, which was held in April-May 1984, the Western countries made renewed attempts to discredit the legal actions of the Soviet side regarding the incident with the South Korean aircraft, and to force the adoption of an amendment to the Chicago Convention which would reinforce the principle of the inapplicability of force against civil aircraft under any circumstances. The result of this session was the failure of the plans of the United States and its partners to use the ICAO for the purpose of continuing the anti-Soviet campaign.

The assembly adopted the recommendation concerning the reinforcement in the amendment to the convention of the obligation borne by the countries to take the necessary steps to prevent the deliberate, illegal use of civil aircraft. That establishes the foundations in international law for the prevention of such illegal flights as the provocative flight carried out for espionage purposes by the South Korean aircraft. In the event similar violations are committed, the sovereign states, carrying out their right to that sovereignty, can, in accordance with the adopted amendment, require the violator aircraft to land or can give it any other instructions in order to discontinue the violation. The aircraft that is in violation is obliged in this instance to carry out the order and make a landing. Nonfulfillment of that order will result in stern measures of punishment in conformity with national legislation.

The participants in the assembly agreed that the countries should refrain from the use of weapons against civil aircraft that are in flight. However, this principle does not exert an influence upon the carrying out by the countries of their complete and exclusive sovereignty over their territory in conformity with the principles stated in the United Nations Charter and the Chicago Convention.

Thus, the principled position of the USSR concerning the need to guarantee the sovereignty of the states and the inadmissibility of the violation of that sovereignty by foreign aircraft met understanding and received approval at the assembly.

Implementing the invariable policy of expanding and reinforcing the businesslike cooperation with the ICAO, the USSR Commission on ICAO Affairs, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of its founding, invited the Council President, A. Kotaite, to visit the Soviet Union in September of this year. There is complete justification for feeling that that visit will serve the further intensification of the role of the ICAO in the development of worldwide air communications and will contribute to the increase in the effectiveness of the participation of the USSR in that organization.

ZAGLADIN ON CURRENT WORLD COMMUNIST STRUGGLE

WA150430 Moscow AGITATOR in Russian No 17, Sep 84 (Signed to Press 10 Aug 84) pp 38-41

[Article by V. Zagladin under rubric "International Life": "On the Forward Edge of the Struggle: the Communists"]

[Text] The questions that nowadays cause sharp, interminable discussions undoubtedly include the question of the role and place of the communist movement in the life of modern society.

"...We Soviet Communists," Comrade K.U. Chernenko said at the extraordinary February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee," are truly delighted with the fact that, in the struggle for a peaceful future and the progress of mankind, we are marching hand in hand with millions of brothers in our same class, with the numerous detachments of the world-wide communist and workers movement. Invariably true to the principle of proletarian internationalism, we take a very sympathetic and deeply respectful attitude toward the struggle being waged by our foreign comrades for the interests and rights of the workers and we see our duty in taking all steps to strengthen the ties that bind us."

The imperialistic opponents of communism state that the existence of the revolutionary parties of the working class contradicts the interests of society, and hinder its "normal" development. They strive to prove that the communist movement has an "anti-democratic" nature, that it pursues "subversive" goals, and "destablizes" the world situation. All these false accusations are used as a pretext for persecuting the communist parties in various ways, and as the justification for a "crusade" against all the forces of social progress.

The social-democratic leaders of rightist persuasion, as well as other adherents of the ideas of class cooperation in the ranks of the working movement, also take up arms against the communist parties. And, like the imperialistic bourgeoisie, they accuse the Communists of "dictatorship." At best, such figures agree that the revolutionary parties were needed by the proletariat in the past, but today, when "revolutions have ceased to be necessary," parties of that kind are a historic survival, an anachronism.

"Statements like this," B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee remarks, "used to be made repeatedly also in the past. Whenever there was a sharp historic turning point or an aggravation of the international situation, whenever the communist movement was confronted by especially complicated tasks, whenever that movement encountered various difficulties, we are invariably the witnesses to the latest round in a series of explosions of pseudoprophesy concerning 'the end of communism.' And each time it was precisely those predictions that failed while the communist movement continued to march ahead."

Current discussions concerning the fate of the communist movement constitute an important part of the present-day international ideological struggle. In their essence they reflect that struggle's chief direction, its basic content: the dispute concerning the historic fates of mankind, about what social progress really is, and by what means its triumph should be guaranteed.

How is the present-day stage in the life and struggle of the communist movement evaluated by our party? The overall evaluation of that stage was given by the 26th CPSU Congress. In the report submitted by the Central Committee to the congress it was stated, "The communist movement continued to expand its ranks, to reinforce its influence among the masses.... Isn't this testimony to the invincible attractive force of communist ideas?"

Then it was pointed out that "Soviet Communists acclaim the achievements of the communist parties in the expansion of their ranks, the reinforcement of their ties with the masses, in the defense of the interests of the working class and all the workers, their democratic rights and freedoms, in the struggle to limit the omnipotence of the monopolies, and to bridle the growth of militarism, and the struggle for the socialist prospects for the development of their countries."

More than 3 years have passed since the 26th party congress. All the events of that period completely confirm the basic conclusions that were made by that congress.

Quantitatively speaking, the communist movement continues to develop rapidly. Here are a few figures. During the seventies and the beginning of the eighties, the number of countries in which communist parties are active increased from 88 to 95, and the total number in the world has increased from 50 million to almost 80 million members.

Of course, that growth occurred to a considerable degree as a result of the growth in the communist and workers parties in the socialist countries. However, even in the non-socialist world during the period mentioned, the number of Communists increased by more than 1.5 million. That growth occurred (of course, unevenly) in practically all the basic regions of the world.

These quantitative indicators are very important. It is, however, obvious that much greater importance is attached to the qualitative indicators, to the data that attest to the qualitative shifts occurring in the status of the communist movement in the modern world. And those changes are very considerable. What do we have in mind?

First, the fact that world socialism, which is the highest achievement of the communist and the entire workers movement, is confidently continuing its development despite all the complicated problems still being encountered in its path, despite the unceasing attacks waged by our class opponent.

During the past decade and a half, the worldwide socialist system expanded and was supplemented by new countries. The European socialist countries began to create developed socialist societies, the improvement of which, with respect to all the basic areas, continued in the USSR. The socialist community was able to develop its economy substantially (the national income during 1970-1983 increased by 80 percent; gross industrial production, by 100 percent). The population's standard of living rose.

The steps that have been taken during recent years by the communist parties, steps that were aimed at increasing the effectiveness of social production, at the improvement of the functioning of the entire system of socialist production, and at the consolidation of the democratic principles governing the life of the new society laid the foundations for the even more considerable progress of world socialism -- both economically and sociopolitically.

A tremendous role, from this view point, is played by the further improvement of the economic and political interaction of the countries in the socialist community within the confines of the CEMA and the Warsaw Pact Organization. "...The decisions of the Economic Summit Conference of the CEMA member countries," it was noted at the conference of secretaries of the fraternal parties' Central Committees dealing with international and ideological questions, "open up new favorable prospects for the accelerated development of the national economies of those countries and the entire socialist community in reinforcing the might and increasing the prestige of world socialism."

Tremendous importance is attached to the fact that the socialist countries, the Warsaw Pact countries, achieved military-strategic parity with the NATO countries. This parity is a tremendous gain for world socialism. Essentially speaking, it is precisely this balance of forces that has developed that is the most serious obstacle on the path being followed by the aggressive forces of imperialism, and the most serious factor for the consolidation of international peace.

Second, shifts of a qualitative nature were recorded during the past decade and a half also in the activity of the communist parties in the nonsocialist countries.

In those countries the communist parties acted as the organizers in actively repelling imperialist antipopulist actions in all the basic areas. If one is speaking about priorities, the questions that have stood in first place in their activity, and continue to stand in that place, are the questions of the antiwar movement. The questions in second place are those that pertain to the organization of the struggle against the consequences of the depression, and especially against unemployment. These two areas are currently typical of communist activity in practically all the non-socialist countries.

In addition, in all the basic regions of the world during the 1970's and the beginning of the 1980's one saw the manifestation of new factors in the status of the fraternal parties, and their political role in society. Specific examples of this are the following:

-- in a number of the developed capitalist countries, the communists won major positions enabling them to work toward involvement in state administration. It is understandable that this is no easy matter, since we are talking about a combination of consistently defending the interests of the workers while making definite compromises with the socialist, social-democratic, and bourgeois parties. It is not always participation in the government that can prove to be successful for the party. But, in and of itself, the arrival of the Communists at positions that provide them with greater and greater influence upon their country's policy is, undoubtedly, an important matter, although, of course, one is by no means discussing a fundamental social turning point in the life of society;

-- in the Latin American countries, the Communists are taking active and effective part in the struggle for the creation of single patriotic revolutionary fronts that pose as their goal the attainment of democratic changes and the weakening of American imperialism's influence on their continent. The national-patriotic struggle being waged by the Communists in Argentina, Bolivia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and other countries is widely known;

-- in the Middle Eastern countries, the Communists have shown themselves to be the most consistent force in the anti-imperialist struggle, as the most principled adherents of the combat unity of the peoples of the Arab countries in that struggle. All this found its brilliant confirmation during Israel's aggression, supported by the United States, against Lebanon;

-- in the African countries, we are currently talking about the progressive process of rapprochement between the Communists and the new generations of the revolutionary-democratic parties. As a result, one sees the formation of a new, powerful flow in the revolutionary movement, which basically stands on the platform of Marxism-Leninism.

Third, an important new qualitative factor in the life and activity of the communist movement during the past decade and a half has been their winning of a vanguard, initiatory role in the matter of defending peace and preventing nuclear war.

"The threat of nuclear war that is hanging over the world," the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum noted, "makes it necessary to newly evaluate the basic meaning of the activity of the entire communist movement. The Communists have always been fighters against oppression and the exploitation of man by man, and today they are also fighting for the preservation of human civilization, for man's right to life.

The fraternal parties are carrying out a thorough scientific analysis of the international situation and the specific tasks that evolve from it, as well as the slogans in the antiwar struggle. Operating under those slogans, the Communists in many countries of the world, and primarily those in West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal, Greece, the United States, Japan, and others, are carrying out their own broad measures aimed at unmasking the policy of imperialism, at organizing the struggle against its aggressive plans.

In so doing, the Communists in the socialist countries see their task in supporting their governments' peace-loving policy, in striving for the implementation of the peace strategy that has been worked out by the appropriate parties. In the capitalist countries, however, one sees the organization of necessary pressure upon the bourgeois governments, their encouragement to support the ideas of peace and the ideas of the struggle against the military threat.

Currently, the Communists in Western Europe, the United States, and also in many other regions of the world are acting as the most consistent force in the struggle against the aggressive plans of American imperialism in Europe, against American missiles on European soil.

Obviously, the communist parties, when fighting for peace, proceed from the assumption that that struggle does not have a regional nature, but rather a worldwide nature. The solidarity of the communist parties in the various countries in the course of the antiwar demonstrations is an important factor in the success of the antiwar movement as a whole.

And, finally, a typical feature of the antiwar struggle being waged by the Communists in the capitalist world is their actions aimed at consolidating the struggle against war, for peace, and for the socioeconomic interests of the workers. When demonstrating against the arms race, the Communists thus are defending the masses' standard of living and making an effective contribution to the struggle against unemployment.

Another area in the activity of the Communists in the struggle for peace is their active participation in the antiwar movement of the broad masses. The Communists approach this movement as being one of the most significant phenomena in the present-day stage of social development. Actually, the antiwar movement of our days has not had any historical antecedents. It represents today a large independent force that unites in its ranks the representatives of the most varied social groups and segments. It is the movement of conscience, the movement of intelligence, the sense of which is to protect mankind from the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

Participating in this movement, the Communists, obviously, keep in mind its specifics and peculiarities. Despite what our class opponents say, Communists are by no means attempting to gain dominance in that movement or to command it. On the contrary, for Communists, participation in the antiwar movement is participation in the single struggle alongside completely equal partners. Communists assume that there are no ideological differences, no differences in the approaches to various social and political questions that can serve as an obstacle for joint actions in the struggle for peace. As was noted, for example, in the course of the recent conference of fraternal parties' Central Committee secretaries dealing with international and ideological questions, these parties express their readiness "for active political dialogue and cooperation with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with various sociopolitical forces in the ranks of the antiwar, antimissile movement, in the interests of a search for paths that lead to the constructive resolution of the acute problems of war and peace, to the cessation of the arms race, primarily with regard to nuclear weapons."

On the whole it can be said that the current international communist movement is the sole political force operating in all detachments of the revolutionary process capable of achieving the effective synthesis of the actions of the international democratic, national-liberational, and antiwar movements in the course of, and on the platform of, the common struggle. The communist movement is extending mass solidarity campaigns in support of forces struggling for peace, democracy, human rights, and national independence, and against colonialism and neocolonialism; and it renders to them theoretical aid in determing the correct ways to eliminate backwardness and to guarantee social

progress. The Communists keep the initiative in matters of international policy firmly in their hands and act in the vanguard of the struggle for resolving modern global problems, for disarmament, for the transformation of international relations on a democratic and completely equal basis. And, finally, characterizing the role and place of the communist movement in the life of modern mankind, one cannot fail to state that it has become the true ideological hegemon of our era.

Of course, it would be incorrect to state that the ideas of Marxism-Leninism have already mastered the minds of the majority of mankind. Even under conditions of the dominance of socialist social relations, it will take no small amount of time to achieve the unification of the masses and the wealth of the Marxist-Leninist ideological treasure trove. One has in mind in this instance also -- or, rather, even in this instance -- the prolonged process of indoctrinating a socialist awareness in the workers. It is all the more difficult to achieve this in the nonsocialist world, where prevailing positions are occupied by bourgeois ideology. Nevertheless, the process of penetrating the world's masses with Marxist-Leninist ideas has been occurring rapidly and invincibly.

Essentially speaking, irrespective of whether various segments of society are aware of this, all the basic slogans that occupy a leading place in the present-day ideological and political life of mankind have primarily been advanced by the Communists.

We are talking primarily of the slogans in the struggle against nuclear war and the struggle to eliminate it completely from the life of society. No one can deny that these ideas were advanced for the first time and have been consistently defended specifically by the Communists.

We are talking, furthermore, about the slogans of the peaceful coexistence of states irrespective of their social system, because it is precisely those slogans that have become, in our time, in essence the basic ones in the struggle being waged by the masses against the threat of war. Rejecting the course aimed at confrontation, returning to peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation -- those are the things that the masses need today. But, in and of itself, the slogan of peaceful coexistence was advanced long ago by V.I. Lenin, and is consistently defended by the Communists.

We are talking also of the slogan of decolonization, the final elimination of that most shameful phenomenon of our day -- colonialism in all its forms and manifestations. And that slogan was put on the agenda by the Communists, who act as the most decisive fighters for its implementation.

We are talking also about the slogan of democratizing international political and economic relations. The very idea of democratizing social relations was formulated for the first time in Lenin's Peace Decree.

And, finally, we are talking about the slogan of defending real human rights, beginning with a person's right to life and his right to work. Imperialist propaganda, true, states that these slogans practically oppose the Communists and their ideology. However, this is just an ordinary anticommunist lie. Yes, the Communists are opposed to those "human rights" that the bourgeoisie is in favor of -- they are against the "right" to own private property, the "right" by which some countries exploit or suppress other countries. The Communists are against the "right" to unemployment, to hunger, and mass oppression. But, on the other hand, all the truly human rights have been defended and are still being defended specifically by the Communists.

This list could easily be extended. But even what has been said is sufficient to convince anyone that it is precisely the Communist slogans that have currently mastered the consciousness of a considerable portion of the masses of the people.

Of course, the activity of the Communists is not a straight, well-traveled road. They encounter difficulties and mistakes on their path, too. They encounter miscalculations and unresolved problems. But, on the other hand, these difficulties and problems are, as it were, a by-product of historical progress, the result of the acute class struggle, pressure, and coercion on the part of imperialism. On the other hand, Communists, Marxist-Leninists see these problems and are stubbornly working to resolve them. This is no simple matter. It requires time and effort. But it is a matter that is undoubtedly moving ahead. The process of reinforcing the communist movement is continuing.

During the years of its existence, the communist movement has made a tremendous, inestimable contribution to the cause of social progress. It has always been, and continues today to be, on the forward edge of the struggle for peace and democracy, for the social and national liberation of nations. And there are no doubts that that is how it will continue to be.

Our party, the CPSU, has made and will continue to make its contribution to the cause of reinforcing the communist movement, and to increasing its role in world development.

'CHAUVINISM' IN REAGAN'S POLICY HIGHLIGHTED

PM151515 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Oct 84 Second Edition pp 2, 3

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Science Professor Colonel N. Khmara: "From Positions of Chauvinism"]

[Text] As long as war has not started, we must fight against it. This conclusion is contained in the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945." It mobilizes the progressive public to withstand the imperialist forces which are sowing enmity and hatred toward other countries' peoples and expediting preparations for a new world war.

U.S. imperialist circles are displaying special activeness in this sphere. Official Washington has declared yet another "crusade" against socialism. Within the framework of this crusade, it is carrying out, on a broad scale, a policy imbued with a spirit of chauvinism -- that is with extreme reactionary nationalism, which proclaims the superiority and national exclusivity of Americans and seeks to establish U.S. hegemony vis-a-vis other states, primarily the socialist states.

Chauvinist ideas permeate the Reagan administration's entire foreign policy activity to such a degree that it astounds even those who hold a negative view of socialism. In August 1983, THE WASHINGTON POST wrote on this score: "Contrary to one of George Washington's wisest axioms, we have adopted and pushed through an erroneous doctrine of permanent hostility... Our national security affairs officials and policy makers gain pleasure from setting one country against another."

Of course, "pleasure" does not truly play a part in it. Militant chauvinism is intended to create a type of foundation for the militarization of the United States. On the one hand, its intensified dissemination assists the ideological substantiation of the Washington administration's aggressive policy, and on the other, the ruling circles are trying to make ordinary Americans more pliable in the government's tax extortion by stupefying them with nationalist propaganda in order to step up the arms race.

In order to achieve these aims, the nationalist notion of the "American mission" is assigned a leading place and fabrications about Americans' "superiority" over other peoples are disseminated. The most vivid example of this is the "Democracy and Public Diplomacy" project adopted 28 February 1983 by the U.S. Congress, which attempts to instill in the whole world and in Americans the notion that the United States allegedly is the sole "standard" for the world community of states and peoples, which will "eclipse" the system, procedures, and way of life of other countries. What is more, this project requires the ubiquitous introduction of the principles of the so-called "U.S. democracy" and U.S. "values."

The U.S. mass media tirelessly disseminate various types of materials that bluntly assert that everything that is best is to be found in America: Whether it is soap or the electoral system, suspenders or human rights. They remain quiet about the fact that the U.S. electoral system only suits the two parties of big capital that succeed each other in turn; that elementary human rights are violated in the country, primarily the right to work -- there are millions of unemployed in the United States and women earn approximately 60 percent of what men earn for identical work; that racism predominates in the country; and so forth.

Based on the nationalist notion of "U.S. superiority," chauvinist politicians conclude that the U.S. destiny to rule the world is allegedly predetermined. "Americans," U.S. sociologist P. Berger notes, "have long been used to thinking that it is their special mission to save the world."

This obsession migrates from the lips of one U.S. president to the next. The current White House incumbent is particularly devoted to it. "We believe in America's mission," he passionately exclaimed in one of his speeches.

The policy of chauvinism today is inseparable from the policy of anticommunism. Under the slogan of the struggle against communism, reactionary U.S. ruling figures are increasingly enmeshing the world in its miltary bases system -- strong points for maintaining U.S. world domination. And, befogged by anticommunism, the short-sighted politicians of those states in which U.S. military bases and launchpads for nuclear-tipped U.S. missiles are sited, are permitting their countries to be subjugated to Washington step by step.

The building of U.S. military potential is subordinated to the implementation of the U.S. Administration's hegemonist plans. The establishment of world hegemony, people in Washington believe, is inconceivable without a powerful military machine superior in strength to the armies of other countries. Moreover, the hegemonist course and the course toward military superiority are rigidly coordinated so as to subjugate the recalcitrant by force of arms.

U.S. ruling circles are insolently and unceremoniously pursuing a chauvinist policy, disregarding the norms of international law and human morality. U.S. President R. Reagan has openly declared: "The world today expects leadership from America. While America turns its gaze on its Marine Corps." And U.S. troops are fulfilling the role of world gendarme.

U.S. reactionaries have prepared the ground for this policy gradually. At the beginning of the eighties, U.S. political expert (V. Appelman) cynically wrote: "A nation that has a huge superiority...cannot be bound in its policy by any rigidly determined line of conduct."

U.S. imperialism has repeatedly demonstrated its devotion to this chauvinist idea. A vivid example of this is the violence done to the peace-loving people of Grenada in 1983. Mankind was profoundly indignant at this aggression. The reactionary U.S. mass media supported the criminal act with a great ballyhoo. U.S. chauvinists of all shades applauded Reagan. "Our strength was used in the proper manner," Robert Michel, leader of the Republican minority in the House of Representatives, said. "It is our hemisphere. We are starting to lay down our own terms here."

Arguments about "our hemisphere" and the "right" to use force in it are by no means new. They have been known since the times of the "Monroe Doctrine" (1823) which proclaimed U.S. hegemony over the American Continent. What is new is that Washington does not now restrict itself to "its own" continent; the appetites and claims of the current administration -- concealed behind arguments about "U.S. interest" -- extend throughout the world. Of course, we are talking about the interests of monopoly capital, multi-national companies, and the U.S. military-industrial complex.

These types of interests extend to wherever there are minerals -- oil, gold, and various types of raw materials and wherever there is cheap labor and markets. They extend to wherever the peoples are struggling to overthrow the oppression of imperialism, and wherever working people are embarking on the path of building a new socialist society. "Our vital intersts and commitments," U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger frankly said, addressing a New York trade council, "extend throughout the world."

As is known, the U.S. Administration is even threatening space. U.S. capital is insatiable, its appetite irrepressible, and ambition boundless.

The chauvinist hegemonist policy of U.S. imperialism and its aggressive plans are being increasingly severely criticized by the world public.

The Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, struggling for equality of states and peoples, the elimination of the threat of war, and for the preservation of peace, resolutely condemn this policy. All this hinders U.S. imperialism from pursuing its hegemonist policy. This goes a long way toward explaining the malicious attacks which the White House and U.S. mass media are directing at the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole.

Transatlantic politicians and ideologists are trying to blacken the USSR and doing their utmost to fuel the myth about the "Soviet military threat." Forgery and falsifications are used and various kinds of insinuation are propagated with a view to distorting the truth. Our class enemy strives to awaken anti-Sovietism and stimulate anti-Russian sentiments. Incidentally, bourgeois propaganda describes all Soviet people as "Russians," irrespective of their nationality. As for the U.S. President himself, he calls his anti-Soviet actions a "struggle to the death against evil."

It is said that Reagan's favorite book is J. Hackett's work entitled "The Third World War." We can well believe this. After all, it was Reagan who ominously "joked" before a television appearance that he had "signed legislation that would outlaw Russia forever. The bombing starts in 5 minutes."

The White House uses any pretext to kindle nationalist passions. Thus, on the eve of the 23d Olympic Games in Los Angeles, Reagan -- addressing U.S. sportsmen -- put the term "new patriotism" into circulation, which is essentially a cover for the old great power chauvinism. "The Los Angelese Olympics," the West German newspaper VORWAERTS wrote, "are nothing more than an orgy of nationalism... U.S. politicians are trying to cook their election soup in this pot of emotion."

On the crest of the turbid wave of nationalism and great-power chauvinism, and resorting to various kinds of camouflage in recent weeks, Reagan is trying to divert the U.S. population's attention from the antipopular nature of his policy and remain at the helm of power.

The assiduously fueled "jingoist" sentiments are laying hold of the population's conscious, including U.S. servicemen. A considerable section of people, particularly the young, have fallen under the influence of the reactionaries. "The chauvinist sentiments that have seized America," THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote, "should not be belittled." As noted by D. (Daud), professor of economics at San Jose University (U.S.A.), one of the special features of U.S. imperialism lies in its "ability to transform almost the entire population into voluntary ideological prisoners and thereby change, distort, and pervert class consciousness..."

I believe the arguments about this "ability" are inflated. There are many people in U.S. society who oppose their government's aggressive policy and its concepts of and plans for nuclear war. Official Washington, which so assiduously, advocates "human rights," is persecuting -- again from chauvinist positions -- peace supporters, ascribing a "lack of patriotism" to them and declaring them "enemies" of the American way of life.

Anti-Soviet chauvinist passion is being propagated among U.S. servicemen with special assiduity. The Pentagon regularly holds military exercises in which the "enemy" is dressed in uniform similar to Soviet uniform and equipped with "Soviet hardware." It is easy to imagine what emotions are aroused among residents when "Russian" tanks, their tracks rumbling, pass through a town.

Intensified U.S. persecution of freedom-loving peoples, struggling for their independence is also making itself felt.

The U.S. mass media present the Arabs, Nicaraguans, Vietnamese, and Kampucheans -- all those who have not submitted to the imperialist diktat, in a somber light. The DRA patriots, heroically struggling for the freedom and independence of their motherland, are particularly defamed. This is all done to justify U.S. imperialism's interference in the internal affairs of other peoples and states. Numerous fables are disseminated about the Nonaligned Movement. Washington has mounted a real offensive against the opponents of the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe.

The Reagan administration's policy vis-a-vis its allies in the North Atlantic Community is also imbued with a spirit of chauvinism and hegemonism, though in a more veiled form. Washington is pursuing a line of ensuring that its allies make no important decisions in international politics without U.S. approval.

U.S. hegemonist policy is seen particularly clearly in the military sphere, where Washington literally dictates to its NATO partners by how much the sovereign states are to increase their military budget, how many U.S. nuclear missiles they are to deploy, and how they are to structure their military and foreign policy. And if any ally will not submit to the U.S. diktat, as for example the Dutch Government in not permitting the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles on its territory, that ally is inundated with various types of pressure and repression.

According to even some prominent Western politicians, U.S. policy in NATO does not meet the interests of that bloc's other members. In this connection, West Germany VORWAERTS correctly wrote: "Ronald Reagan and his policy are not America. Thus a negative attitude toward his policy has nothing to do with anti-imperialism."

The Reagan administration's rash chauvinist policy, aimed at establishing world hegemony, the instructions and commands issued from Washington, and its diktat arouse the indignation of progressive mankind and the patriotic forces of various states. "...However much the United States flexes its military muscles," Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed in his replies to the questions put by PRAVDA, "it will not succeed in changing the world and the world will not start living according U.S. standards."

Our people resolutely oppose the hegemonist claims of the ultrareactionary circles of U.S. imperialism. Soviet servicemen are responding to their hostile attacks and militarist preparations by increasing the vigilance and combat readiness of the USSR Armed Forces.

U.S. REACTION TO SOVIET PEACE MOVES EXAMINED

PM160857 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Oct 84 p 3

[Political observer Gennadiy Shishkin "View of Events": "Socialism's Peace Offensive"]

[Excerpts] The Soviet Union's new peace initiatives are currently being actively discussed worldwide. Leading observers and eminent politicians are stating with satisfaction that the entire package of the latest Soviet foreign policy acts have given a tangible and weighty boost to the Soviet Union's traditional course of peace, disarmament, and the limitation and subsequent elimination of nuclear arms and to the resolution of other acute contemporary problems. Even former U.S. Secretary of State H. Kissinger was forced to admit in the U.S. newspaper NEWSWEEK that "we have witnessed a Soviet peace offensive."

This constructive line continues to be opposed by the U.S. and NATO desire for military superiority and for solving the conflict between the two world sociopolitical systems by force.

True, Washington has recently been trying to mask its true intentions in every possible way and sometimes even comes out with "peacemaking" statements. Thus, President Reagan gave the assurance from the UN rostrum that his administration is guided purely by a "desire to defend peace," that it is "ready for constructive talks with the Soviet Union," and that it allegedly recognizes that "there is no sensible alternative to arms control talks."

But the world's peoples judge U.S. policy not by words but by concrete deeds. The latter speak for themselves. The United States flagrantly interferes in El Salvador's internal affairs and supports its regime of placemen who are carrying out bloody crimes against the Salvadoran people. Nicaragua, whose people are defending their national freedom, independence, and democratic gains and are giving a heroic rebuff to the undeclared war organized against them by Washington, is being subjected to a veritable military, political, and economic siege. People in the White House still cannot come to terms with the existence of socialist Cuba. Threats are voiced against Cuba to force the country to abandon the course to which it shows its adherence in words and deeds.

As for Washington's imaginary readiness for arms control talks, it is a fact that it has done everything to devalue existing Soviet-U.S. accords in this sphere and -- as happened with the SALT II treaty -- is derailing everything that had previously been achieved through the prolonged and painstaking work of both sides.

And it is Washington that broke off and refused to resume the trilateral talks between the USSR, the United States, and Britain on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests. Ratification of Soviet-U.S. treaties that were signed long ago on limiting underground nuclear tests and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes has been held up.

All this attests that the United States continues to try to wrest unilateral advantages for itself with a view to ensuring military superiority. This was reaffirmed by the opinions exchanged during the talks between USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, and U.S. President Reagan and other U.S. representatives. As a CPSU Central Committee Politburo session stated, this exchange of opinions did not elicit any signs that attest to a true intention on the part of the U.S. to correct its policy course in the direction of realism and peace. The general statements made by the U.S. side in favor of more constructive relations with the USSR are not being backed up by concrete actions.

Not only the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, but all peace-loving forces see how reckless and dangerous the U.S. Administration's current line is, which has exacerbated world tension and disrupted international relations. Condemnations of Washington's policy and demands for its review are even being made by sober-minded eminent U.S. figures. Thus, former U.S. Ambassador to the USSR G. Kennan in his "Letter to an American" published in the NEW YORKER, writes: "Both material and psychological reparations, for a war against the Soviet Union have become a deeply ingrained tradition not only for our Armed Forces but also for a considerable proportion of our civilian society. One need only read a few of the figures constantly gushing out of the Pentagon in its leaders' statements to realize that it is a system aimed in many of its aspects at the concept not only of the possibility of a Soviet-U.S. war but of its great probability and even inevitability. Preparations for a specific war on such a colossal scale, even if based on the concept of defense or implemented under its cover, are a wheel that can only turn in one direction."

Kennan roundly denounces the picture U.S. propaganda paints of the Soviet Union as an "implacable monster incapable of any impulse other than the thirst for destruction." Furthermore, he stresses that "the fact that the Soviet leaders have no desire to wage such a war and would very much like to avoid one is undoubtedly clear to anyone who knows even something about them." And hence, he stresses, "the question of war and peace is of decisive importance and in comparison with it any other questions fade into the background."

The unfavorable state of Soviet-U.S. relations is increasingly being brought to the fore in the U.S. election campaign which is now drawing to an end. For intance, Mondale, the Democratic Party's presidential hopeful, stresses that "U.S.-Soviet relations have now entered a decisive stage when every day lost threatens the mankind's survival. U.S.-Soviet relations must be the prime problem for both countries, since despite the deep differences that exist between us, we must find a common language so as to prevent mankind's destruction."

As for the Soviet Union, the normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations in line with the principles of equality, mutual respect, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, as a CPSU Central Committee Politburo session stressed, would undoubtedly be useful for both countries' peoples and would exert a beneficial influence on the world situation as a whole. A readiness by the U.S. Government to act in that way will always meet with the appropriate response from the Soviet side.

The Soviet Union along with the other socialist countries is doing everything to maintain and strengthen peace. To that end, the socialist countries are prepared to cooperate with all who strive for a relaxation of military tension. The socialist countries' proposals submitted at the Stockholm conference, the Vienna talks, the Geneva disarmament conference, and at the United Nations also aim at this.

Socialism's peace offensive is being successfully launched in all directions. It is being increasingly decisively and consistently supported by other peace-loving countries and peoples. Herein lies the guarantee that an insurmountable barrier will always be placed in the way of war, that the inexorable arms race will be stopped and reversed, and that the threat of nuclear destruction hanging over mankind will be removed.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS BOOK ON REAGANISM'S ROOTS

PM151541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Book review by IZVESTIYA political observer Stanislav Kondrashov: "The Roots of Reaganism" -- reviewing A.N. Yakovlev's "From Truman to Reagan: Doctrines and Realities of the Nuclear Age" ("Ot Trumena do Reygana: Doktriny i Realnosti Yadernogo Veka"), Moscow, Molodaya Gvardiya Publishing House, 1984, 400 pages]

[Text] "From Truman to Reagan" -- that is the title of a book just published by the Molodaya Gvardiya Publishing House, from the pen of the well-known historian and journalist A.N. Yakovlev. We newspapermen know from our mail how much readers are interested in the roots of the political phenomenon known as Reaganism, a recent phenomenon in American history. This is no idle, academic interest. And it can be satisfied to a considerable extent by the work under review.

Reaganism did not appear out of nowhere -- that is the starting point of the author's arguments. Reaganism, with its preaching, and practice, of strength in the international arena has its roots in the initial postwar years, in the time of President Truman.

And even further back, during the times when U.S. capitalism's historical and psychological foundations were being laid and when the dawn of U.S. imperialism flared up at the end of the last century in the blood-red color of the first overseas interventions and adventures.

The author begins the book with a quotation from the once well-known Senator A. Beveridge. It is of venerable age. The words were uttered in 1897, but have not aged at all, constituting a classically concise and clear exposition of the gospel according to American imperialism. Here is what Senator Beveridge said: "Our destiny predetermined our policy: World trade must and will be ours...American law, American order, American civilization, and the American flag will be firmly established on shores still submerged in bloody wars and the darkness of ignorance, but which will be transformed into bright and beautiful shores by the hands of divine providence."

Naturally allowances must be made, but the most important aspect is the reference to divine providence. The American benefactors of the world, not concerning themselves with petty affairs, act in the name and on the mandate of the Lord God himself. The Most High is often called to witness to this day, sometimes through third parties. President Reagan is fond of repeating (especially in speeches to American servicemen) the words of Pope Pius XII that "God has entrusted suffering humanity to America." What comprises most of this unceasing raising of the hands toward heaven -- hypocrisy, or piety taken to fantastic extremes, which offers a good basis for religious wars, "crusades," and terrorism, including state terrorism? Or the sincere conviction of practical Yankees who truly are prepared, through their banks and corporations, to do God's will, in their own interpretation?

A.N. Yakovlev singles out as central -- correctly, in my view -- the idea of messianism which is characteristic of -- and advantageous to -- the American ruling class. This living idea perists despite all efforts of the more reasonable or, conversely, more bellicose factions of ruling America. The historically prolonged ddisease of messianism has not bypassed the broad masses in the United States. For if you come down to earth from heaven, it is quite impossible to find a single witness as to how God gave the mandate to the American President. But the American voter gives the mandate, determining the victor at the next elections.

The "middle class" is the political center and mass prop of the American system. It is by no means immune to the temptations of chauvinism, militarism, and jingoism clad in patriotic garb. These sentiments can reach the temperature of social hysteria at times, as has happened more than once before our eyes in recent years. A close collaboration can be observed among various strata of one and the same national milieu. Political leaders and ideologists indoctrinate the masses, and the masses support or tolerate their policy and doctrines for the time being.

"Reaganism in its foreign policy manifestations is based on the age-old tradition of the ideas of messianism and on the U.S. financial oligarchy's instinctive loyalty to the policy of strength and world domination," A.N. Yakovlev stresses. "But in the early eighties both its claims and practical line in the international arena acquired a particularly threatening character."

The American imperialists' old messianism has taken on its present form (and internal justification, as it were) by coming out in the struggle against the USSR and communism and using this as a cover for the old, cynical mercantilism. This messianism became steeped in anticommunism immediately following the October Revolution, but especially strongly after World War II. The U.S. leaders, from Truman on, could not deny our contribution to the great victory so dearly won, but simultaneously would have linked to deny us its fruits.

This goal was, and remains, unattainable. When the USSR reached strategic parity with the United States, the American ruling class responded first by acknowledging the need for detente (under Nixon), and then with a further intensification and toughening of the traditional anticommunism (under Reagan). It is not a recognition of the realities of the changing world, but that same messianism that has taken the upper hand, for the present, in the political life of the nuclear superpower across the ocean.

This dangerous foreign policy shift was prepared by degrees by a conservative shift within, which replaced the liberal changes of the preceding period resulting from the movements against the Vietnam war and for black equality. To demonstrate the breadth of the political pendulum's swing in the last two decades, it need only be said that it swung from the "New Left" of the early seventies to the "New Right" of the late seventies and early eighties. But whereas the "New Left" did not really penetrate the corridors of power, the "New Right" insinuated itself there as master, and still considers the current President its hostage.

Great attention is devoted to all this in the book under review. In general, the author has brought in very extensive factual material. The chapters studying the extreme right and conservative currents in contemporary American life are probably among the most interesting and substantive. Much space is also devoted to fascist trends, and in this connection to a characterization of McCarthyism as a current in American life that was no accident and that renews itself. The American supporters of nazism and the wider danger of McCarthyism should never be forgotten. We should also not forget the unenviable fate of Joe McCarthy, who was able to intimidate everyone and create the stifling atmosphere of the "witchhunt," in the first postwar decade, but who did not remain long in the foreground and was overpowered by sensible elements in American bourgeois society. He remains an inglorious figure in American history, and even now his most incorrigible supporters do not risk standing in his shadow.

True, the ordinary American is susceptible to the temptations of chauvinism and jingoism, but is simultaneously not lacking in common sense and an innate sense of democracy. Gus Hall general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, said at a recent press conference: "It is characteristic of the American people to let events take their course, but when things go too far, they offer resistence. That is what happened with McCarthyism. I believe we are now seeing the same thing with Reagan.... The masses react very sensitively to anything that touches democracy."

Thus, from Truman to Reagan -- and under Reagan. Resistance to Reagan and Reaganism is as yet latent and not wide enough, but nonetheless is already being keenly registered by the candidates of the two main parties in election year. Ever since January, since the very beginning of this year, there has been an unceasing torrent of peace-loving words, half-gestures, and gestures in Washington. These do not indicate changes in President Reagan's policy, but the awareness on the part of Reagan the presidential candidate of the voters' concern over the state of American-Soviet relations. At its present vague, inceptive stage, the resistance to Reaganism does not preclude Reagan's reelection to the post of U.S. President. the aura of a "strong leader" that has been created around him seems more to attract than frighten the American, and public opinion polls invariably confirm this.

What next? That is one of those popular questions hardest of all to answer. The stubborn supporter of the policy of strength who has been sitting in the White House for nearly 4 years now has managed to plunge the world into an abyss of alarm, suspicion, and fear, and to build up mountains of terrible armaments, coughing up hundreds of billions of dollars for the U.S. military-industrial complex, which rakes in the profits with truly messianic passion.

As for the future, the complexity of the situation and particularly the contradictory nature and opposition of the various trends in American society, its diversity, and multifaceted nature make it difficult to give a clear answer. A.N. Yakovlev's book, which analyzes in detail the currents, trends, tendencies, and nuances in U.S. political thought and public sentiments, makes no categorical prediction either. But a hope is expressed, "People on earth are becoming increasingly deeply aware that the world today is not a theater for a single actor and nuclear war is not a cowboy movie," the author writes. "Our earth cannot be divided into two planets, and, that being so, only peace — peace without wars or the fear of nuclear devastation -- will ensure the continuation and prosperity of the human race."

This hope is cherished by all peoples, including the American people. For the sake of this hope, they will continue to restrain those who harm the cause of peace and mutual understanding, and seek a common language with one another.

GEORGE KENNAN CITED ON U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

PM121250 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "G. Kennan: 'Take a Look at Ourselves'"]

[Text] The NEW YORKER has published a long letter by George Kennan, former U.S. ambassador to the USSR and one of the organizers of the "Movement to Save the ABM Treaties," under the headline "Letter to an American." We publish excerpts from it.

G. Kennan particularly notes that recently certain U.S. circles have been striving to create the impression that "...our problem with the Russians merely consists of inducing them to return to the negotiating table and continuing the talks on limiting intermediate and long-range nuclear weapons."

"Above all," he continues, "if the aim is truly to reach some type of effective agreement and not simply to demonstrate the inclination for a truce by the very fact of appearing at the negotiating table, then there is no sense in resuming talks if there are no powerful reasons for assuming that they will produce positive results. But I see no reason to believe that this is the case. I see no grounds for supposing that if the Russians returned to the negotiating table today we would be any nearer to an agreement than we were when the talks were broken off several months ago.

"Incidentally the Russians...have also not forgotten that they once held talks with us for 6 or 7 years with a view to concluding SALT II, and that we refused to ratify it after it was signed and then compounded the issue by starting to regularly rebuke them for violating it. All this can in no way serve as an incentive to induce them to repeat the same process.

"They are probably thinking about our reluctance to resume talks with a view to concluding a total test ban treaty (which was once so nearly achieved). They will find the explanation for that, and with some justification, not in verification problems which are no longer serious.... They have clearly indicated that they consider certain of our efforts in the space sphere violations of the spirit and conditions of the 1972 ABM Treaty. And, finally, the fact will not have escaped their attention that while they have been stating their adherence to the policy of renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons, our government, unlike certain of its NATO allies, stubbornly refuses to examine this option even as a general long-term goal toward whose achievement U.S. policy could be directed.

Apart from this...the Russians will be examining the consequences of our behavior in other aspects of our mutual relations.

In particular, they will be looking at the trade sphere. They are perfectly well aware that as a result of a whole series of U.S. restrictive measures, Soviet-U.S. trade has diminished to such an extent that it has become virtually negligible. They have noted that these restrictive measures were adopted despite the fact that in general we had a significantly positive trade balance; this means that the restrictions could only have been dictated by political motives and the Russians invariably note that, bar some insignificant exceptions, no measures have yet been taken to eradicate them.

"There are other things, too.... Despite the fact that in the two countries' relations, there is not a single political problem that could serve as a basis for a war between them, both the material and psychological preparations, for that war have become a profoundly ingrained tradition not only for our Armed Forces but also for a sinigificant section of our civilian society.

"The habit of annually spending 200-300 billion dollars on preparations for an imaginary war with Russia is a deeply ingrained habit in the lives of millions of our citizens both inside and outside the Armed Forces... and has become the universal bad habit of U.S. society.

"We can no longer endlessly talk about a war with the Soviet Union and then claim we are seriously trying to avoid one. The fact is that the general position taken by our country... bespeaks an active desire to achieve the most unreal and unattainable of all mirages: some sort of nuclear superiority that would threaten the enemy without equally threatening us. If we truly want to continue efforts to remove the nuclear danger we must make radical changes not only to our position at the talks but to our policy as a whole and the domestic political circumstances behind them.

"The question is whether we and they (the USSR) can successfully attain the eradication of the greatest of all dangers -- the danger not only of a nuclear war but of any other new great war in our era of modern technology and colossal, almost uncontrollable, destructive might. The fact that the Soviet leaders do not have any desire to wage such a war and would very much like to avoid one is undoubtedly clear to anyone who knows anything about them.

"The question of war and peace is of decisive importance. All other problems can wait. No time must be lost on the main problem of our era. To achieve progress in resolving it... we must take a closer look at ourselves than we have hitherto done, at our motives, behavior, and the processes that shape our society. Merely returning to the negotiating table is not enough to solve this problem."

U.S. FANNING 'HYSTERIA,' FEAR OF TERRORISM

LD151345 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 15 TASS -- Correspondent Igor Ignatyev reporting:

The Reagan administration is working up chauvinistic hysteria and trying to generate fear in face of some "mysterious" terrorists who, one might think, are going to attack Washington nearly tomorrow.

According to a report of the UPI news agency, four-foot wide and deep trenches are to appear shortly near the U.S. State Department building. They are to be dug in front of the entrance to the basement garage of the eight-storeyed structure. Usually the trenches will be covered with steel plates. In case of a "terrorist attack threat" the plates will be lifted following a special command from a special control desk. Trenches in front of the U.S. State Department building, according to the UPI, are part of 2.6-million dollar program to protect the Washington headquarters of the U.S. diplomatic office.

Massive concrete blocs have already been placed in front of the main entrance to the U.S. State Department and the building housing the permanent U.S. mission to the United Nations in New York.

Concrete barricades surround the White House. There have been reports in the American press that surface-to-air missiles are deployed somewhere not far from the residence of the U.S. chief executive.

The "persecution mania" which afflicted official Washington is nothing less than the beginning of another carefully planned propaganda campaign the purpose of which is to make the American public opinion ready to accept United States' own aggressive attacks overseas and repressive actions inside the country. This is clearly seen from a speech of U.S. Attorney General William Smith in Los Angeles Saturday. He announced that the Reagan administration had drafted a plan for heading off terrorist attacks on "U.S. installations" inside the country and abroad. According to him, heavy emphasis is to be made on carrying out preventive anti-terrorist actions.

It is common knowledge that the Reagan administration brands as "terrorists" members of national liberation movements and governments which for some reason do not suit the U.S.A., as well as active members of anti-war and democratic organisations.

Using the utterly false pretext of combatting what it calls "international terrorism," the Reagan administration is trying to legalise the "right" it claims for itself to resort to aggressive attacks in the international scene, and to toughen political repression inside the country. This is the aim of the Secret Directive No 138 signed by President Reagan late last April. The document calls for preventive and punitive attacks on those whom official Washington brands as "terrorists". The U.S. Administration has also drafted a series of "antiterrorism" bills which have gone to Congress for consideration.

All this indicates that Washington has turned the problem of "international terrorism" upside down. For exactly the U.S.A. elevated terrorism to the rank of state policy, staging terrorist acts in full view of the whole world. It is well known that President Reagan personally ordered an aggression against sovereign Grenada, that Washington gave sanctions for the bombing of cities and villages in Lebanon, and that the "undeclared war" against Nicaragua is being scaled up on instructions from the White House.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO FOIL CONTADORA PEACE PLAN VIEWED

LD151244 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Washington:

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has completed his tour of Latin American countries after visiting El Salvador, Panama, and Mexico. Observers consider that this latest foreign tour was undertaken mainly to foil implementation of the Peace Act worked out by the Contadora Group -- Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico, and Panama -- with the aim of a political settlement of the explosive conflict in Central America. Apart from political tasks, this trip also had blatantly propaganda aims. The authoritative Council for the Western Hemisphere stresses that the White House is trying to create an impression in the region that Reagan desires peace, in order to protect the present administration from a barrage of Democratic criticism in the U.S. election campaign.

But, in fact, the Reagan government has not the slightest intention of changing its aggressive political course in Central America. Washington is trying to eliminate those articles of the Peace Act that limit the Pentagon's military activities in the region. According to NBC Television, the White House intends to reserve the United States' right to hold military maneuvers in Central America.

UPI in turn notes that the administration is particularly concerned with the Peace Act article calling for a reduction in the level of military confrontation in Central America and of heavy offensive weapons, and also the withdrawal of foreign military advisers. Washington fears that without the amendments that Shultz is seeking, the Contadora Group document could be used to limit U.S. military aid to the Salvador regime and the gangs of Nicaraguan counterrevolution, who, with the aid of the CIA, are waging war against the Sandinist government. In this way, the conditions proposed by the Reagan administration will assist a peaceful settlement of the Central American conflict, but are directed toward maintaining a tense situation and conditions for the continuation of U.S. armed intervention in the region.

SHULTZ LEAVES FOR TALKS IN CANADA 15 OCT

LD152025 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Washington October 15 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz today leaves for Ottawa for an official visit and talks with Canadian Foreign Minister Charles Clark. The ASSOCIATED PRESS News Agency reports that the two are to discuss arms control, the situation in Central America, East-West relations, and bilateral problems.

It is expected that George Shultz will demand from the new conservative Government of Canada an early fulfillment of the promises to intensify its efforts in the military field. The stumbling stone in bilateral relations is the issue of "acid rains", noxious rain falling over Canada as a result of discharge of industrial waste gases into the atmosphere over the United States. Despite Ottawa's requests for urgent measures, the Reagan administration, acting in line with the interests of American corporations, ignore the interests of the northern U.S. neighbor.

SHCHERBITSKIY RECEIVES CANADIAN AMBASSADOR 9 OCT

AU151129 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 10 Oct 84 p 1

[RATAU report: 'A Conversation in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee']

[Text] On 9 October, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, received P.M. Roberts, Canadian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, who was visiting Kiev, at the latter's request.

During the conversation V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted that 40 years will have passed within a few days since the liberation of the Ukraine from the German fascist invaders. The Soviet people remember the price paid for the victory won in that most bloody and ruinous war, and are particularly concerned today in connection with the aggravated tension in the world, brought about by the acts of the U.S. ruling circles.

V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized that the Soviet Union's foreign political line, traced by the 26th CPSU Congress, was aimed at eliminating the threat of a war, strengthening peace, and promoting relations of confidence and mutually advantageous cooperation among states. In this connection, he called the ambassador's attention to the complex of proposals set forth in K.U. Chernenko's speeches with regard to an improvement in the international situation, the restriction of the arms race, and disarmament. The ambassador was familiarized with the republic's achievements in socioeconomic development.

Interest was confirmed on both sides in the further development of Soviet-Canadian relations in various fields.

A.V. Merkulov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, was present at the conversation.

ILICHEV IN BEIJING FOR POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS

LD160957 Moscow TASS in English 0933 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Beijing October 16 TASS -- Leonid Ilichev, special representative of the Soviet Government, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, arrived in Beijing today for Soviet-Chinese political consultations. At the airport he was welcomed by Qian Qichen, special representative of the PRC Government, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the PRC, and other officials.

Ivan Shcherbakov, ambassador of the USSR to the PRC, and accredited heads of diplomatic missions of several socialist countries in Beijing were among the welcoming party.

A scheduled round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations is to begin October 18.

BEIJING ACTIVELY SEEKING NEW ALLIES IN S.E. ASIA

LD132014 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Boris Fedorov commentary]

[Text] Another series of so-called consultations between Chinese leaders and the heads of counterrevolutionary Khmer groupings took place in Beijing recently. Here is a commentary from our observer Boris Fedorov:

Chinese leaders regard Pol Pot bandits and other counterrevolutionary groupings as a major tool of China's policy in the region. Based on the territory of Thailand, Pol Pot bandits and Khmer counterrevolutionaries have for over 5 years now been carrying out armed provocations against People's Kampuchea. Significantly, the bandits have been getting extensive aid from China.

According to the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, back at the start of 1981 the Pol Potters received from 250 to 300 tons of arms and ammunition from China. Last year 5,000 troops of the ex-Prince Sihanouk were equipped with Chinese arms.

However, aid has gone beyond military shipments. As military observers in Southeast Asia note, actions by Pol Pot bandits last dry season were closely coordinated with stepped up armed provocations on the border between China and Vietnam. All this is common knowledge; however, new aspects have been more and more pronounced in Beijing's policy in the region. What is their essence? In recent time the fraternal nations of Indochina have made substantial progress in peaceful construction and in safeguarding their security. At the same time, strife and sometimes military clashes have been continuing between the hostile groupings of Khmer counterrevolutionaries. More and more often Kampucheans, who, by force or deception, were drawn in bandits' activity abroad, have been crossing to the side of the people's government... All these facts persuasively testify to the futility of the counterrevolutionaries' course.

In such conditions Beijing has been actively searching for new allies in Southeast Asia. The regional press has repeatedly noted that the positions of Chinese leaders and Thai right-wing military extremists have become much closer in recent times.

Thailand's artillery has been used increasingly to back up Polpotists' actions. It is known part of the United States' armed shipments to Thailand, including a batch of M-48 tanks, was sent to the border between Kampuchea and Thailand. At the same time, visits by high-ranking Thai military officials to Beijing have become more frequent. Just recently the supreme commander of Thailand's Armed Forces, Athit Kamlang-ek, held talks in Zhongnanhai. The content of the discussions has naturally been kept secret. However, one thing is certain. Immediately upon his return, a military action was carried out to capture three villages in the Laotian Province of Sayaboury. Observers stress that as a result of this action Thai reaction has succeeded in getting its longstanding territorial claims met. Beijing for its part has stepped up its provocations against the Indochina nations on the Laotioan-Thai border.

At the same time, while aligning with Beijing leaders in their improper policy in the region, Thai right-wing extremists prefer to forget that when the Chinese stooge Pol Pot ruled in Kampuchea, there were also shots fired on the border between Thailand and Kampuchea. However, then shells of Chinese manufacture fell on Thai villages. Mao Zedong's slogan "We must capture Southeast Asia" was popular in Beijing at the time with Thailand being listed as a potential victim. And these were not merely verbal threats. To move southward China prepared transport infrastructure. In their time experts were surprised that Chinese construction workers laid across the Laotian desert, on the border with China, a ramified system of roads southwards. The system was economically unnecessary for Laos.

The situation became somewhat clearer when, after Pol Pot came to power in Kampuchea, a strategic highway began to be built at rapid pace to the port of Kompong Som. The documents of a commission of inquiry set up after the toppling of the bloody regime show that Beijing intended to link these two road systems together in the future. And the authors of this so-called document were least of all confused by the fact that the highway was to cross Laos.

It seemed the failure of the Chinese experiment in Kampuchea put an end to China's strategic construction plans. However, the designs have been revived. As has been reported, Thai military construction workers have been laying a highway on the captured Laotian territory. One end of it will be linked with a strategic route along the Mekong, on the border with Laos, and the one one is clearly planned to be connected with the railroad built by China in northern Laos. Indicatively, Thai artillery has lately shelled that part of Laotian territory. Thus, plans to lay a thoroughfare from the southern borders of China to the coast of the Gulf of Siam are becoming concrete and dangerous. Beijing's policy has clearly been given rise to concern in Asia.

SOVIET-JAPANESE FISHERY TALKS REACH IMPASSE

OW130307 Tokyo KYODO in English 0253 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow, Oct 12 KYODO -- Japan-Soviet talks on a new fisheries cooperation agreement have stalled over open-sea salmon-fishing rights, Japanese officials said Friday. Negotiations had begun October 1 in Moscow on an agreement to replace one due to expire at the end of this year.

The officials played down impasse, however, saying chances are good that an accord will be reached by the opening of the northwest Pacific fishing season next spring. The talks continued in a conciliatory mood, they said, adding that the problem is a divergence in views over the Soviet "mother river" principle, which involves the conditions under which Japanese fishermen will be allowed to catch salmon bound for Soviet rivers in order to breed, controls over fishing operations and cooperation in maintaining fishery resources.

Both sides have apparently refused to budge over their rights under a government-to-government agreement based on the mother river principle, the first such agreement under the new law of the sea treaty. The principle is included in a Soviet law on its 200-mile economic zone. During the negotiations, Japan agreed to a Soviet proposal to include Soviet-Japan and Japan-Soviet agreements on fishing in each other's 200-mile zones in a new agreement.

PRAVDA CITES DPRK PAPER ON PARTY ANNIVERSARY

PM141827 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Party's Anniversary"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Oct -- Korean Communists and the entire DPRK people have greeted with great labor achievements the 39th anniversary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK], the tested vanguard of the country's working people, which is celebrated today, the WKP Central Committee organ NODONG SINMUN writes in an editorial.

Under the WKP's leadership, the Korean people won a glorious victory over the aggressors and now achieved impressive successes in building socialism, the newspaper notes.

The DPRK people fully support the party's domestic and foreign policy. The DPRK, together with the fraternal socialist states and all progressive forces of the world, will continue its resolute struggle against imperialism and for the prevention of a world nuclear catastrophe and the consolidation of international security, NODONG SINMUN writes.

ZIMYANIN RECEIVES DPRK AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW

PM121357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception of Ambassador"]

[Text] On 10 October M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK Ambassador to the USSR, at the latter's request and had a talk with him which took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

U.S. DIPLOMATS SEEN HELPING AFGHAN 'SABOTEURS'

PM121058 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 84 p 3

["Kabul dispatch" by NOVOSTI special correspondent Yu. Kirsanov: "Terrorists Before the Court"]

[Text] The DRA security organs arrested seven bandits who exploded a bomb at the Kabul International Airport on 31 August. They have 10 people killed and 187 wounded on their conscience. The entire gang, 25 men, based in the area of (kalaye kazi), has been rendered harmless. The gangleader, 28-year-old Ibrahim Sekandar, never learned to read or write a single letter in his life. To compensate, however, he underwent a complete course in sabotage training at the Warsak camp in Pakistan under the leadership of Pakistani and American instructors. There, three more terrorists, Siraj Ulhak, Lasem, and Idris, were also trained for this sabotage.

The bandits were found to possess forged documents, prepared in Pakistan, identifying them as officials from Afghan state institutions, counterfeit army demobilization papers, and terrorist tools -- explosives, bombs, and grenades.

Thirty-five grenades specially sent from Pakistan were found in a secret hiding place at the hideout for Abdul Wahid, the bandit who planted the deadly package among the passengers' baggage at the airport. Despite their small size, they have enormous destructive power. The saboteur managed to use five such grenades to blow up a power line pylon and a cafe in a district of Kabul.

The arrest prevented another cruel crime: They had marked a 4-story store, the largest in Kabul, as their next target.

The investigation into the crimes committed by this terrorist group established that all the threads of the conspiracy lead to Pakistan, or rather to the U.S. Embassy in Pakistan, the main coordinating center for the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan. The grenades seized from the bandits are American-made. The explosives for the airport sabotage were brought to Afghanistan by Zikrullah, an agent of Gulbuddin Hekmatyar who is the gangleader of one of the largest counterrevolutionary groups.

The evidence in the case includes, among the numerous forged documents, one that is real -- a color photograph showing three men: gangster leader Ibrahim sekandar, (Hekmatyar's) agent Aziz Baghlani, and a slim young man. The latter, who introduced himself to Sekandar as a U.S. Embassy staffer without giving his name, often visited the camp, spoke at length with counterrevolutionaries who had returned from bandit raids, and gathered intelligence information about Afghanistan.

The bandit Sekandar traveled to Afghanistan six times. His seventh trip was his last. In Peshawar, he was approached by a "quiet," smiling, and clean American.

In addition to such "quiet" Americans, over 300 military advisers from the United States are now operating in Pakistan.

Washington is openly calling for the expansion of the undeclared war against the DRA and for new acts of terror and vandalism. It also generously provides money for the latest types of weapons. The scale of the efforts made by the United States to destabilize the situation in Afghanistan can be judged by the amount, $1 billion, allocated by the United States to arm the Afghan counterrevolution and provide backing for subversive and terrorist activity.

The investigation into the case of the seven bandits is over. The trial was held recently, and harsh sentences were passed.

U.S., FRG AID TO AFGHAN REBELS CRITICIZED

LD152159 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

THE WASHINGTON POST Newspaper has described the U.S. Congress-financed covered aid to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries, through whom the U.S. Administration conducts the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA), as the CIA's largest-scale operation. The second largest operation is the financing of the Nicaraguan "Contras". The aid which is reckoned in tens of millions of dollars is used, according to TIME magazine, to supply them with quite up-to-date military equipment. It was with the aid of the "equipment" that the blast was effected at Kabul airport on August 31, this year. More than 200 passengers, among them women and children, fell victim to the explosion. Twenty-seven of them died.

Three hundred and eight passengers of an airliner of the Afghan "Ariana" airlines were close to death when bandits tried to shoot it with a surface-to-air missile which was supplied to them as "aid". By means of that "equipment" the foes of Afghanistan arm the brigands and saboteurs who destroy schools and mosques in the DRA, kill teachers and pupils, poison water wells and blow up irrigation ditches, burn down crops, dooming innocent people to starvation.

At present even this is regarded by Washington as too little. An unprecedented step has been resorted to there to give greater scope to the "aid" and, what is the main thing, to legalise it. The U.S. Senate, and then the House of Representatives adopted resolutions on the rendering of "effective support" to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries, thereby elevating the aid to the anti-government bands, which practise brigandage and arbitrariness in Afghanistan, to the rank of state policy.

The United States wants to draw its allies for NATO and for other military blocs and alliances into this "new direction of U.S. foreign policy", as Dante B. Fascel, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, has described Washington's present course towards increasing the armed interference in the affairs of the DRA. In August this year Rudolf Schoefberger, a deputy of the Bundestag from the Social Democratic Party of Germany, accused the federal government and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the FRG of looking indifferently at the scheming of the U.S. military in the FRG. It turns out that the U.S. military not far from Stuttgart engage in packaging U.S. military materials which are sent to the "Afghan rebels". This, he emphasized, is a glaring violation of the fundamental law of the FRG.

Later on the chancellor of the FRG visited Pakistan where bandits and saboteurs are trained under the CIA's aegis for infiltration into Afghanistan. What did he do? Kohl promised Pakistan to allocate almost 160 million marks for their maintenance every year. After that, they in Bonn try to assert that the FRG is ostensibly for a political settlement of the "Afghan question" through talks.

The leaders of some other Western countries act approximately in the same way, too, while Western propaganda centres in every way fan up the slanderous campaign about the state of affairs in the DRA under the cover of a completely false plea of "freedom of information". As if such freedom presupposes lies, the spread of falsehoods and the heightening of tension! THE HINDUSTAN TIMES states with good reason that the United States is not interested in a political solution to the Afghan problem and does everything to keep "the Afghan card".

This is really the case. However, the intrigues by the enemies of the DRA that try to plunge the Afghan people again into the gloom of the Middle Ages are doomed to failure. Afghanistan firmly proceeds along the chosen road of freedom, social progress, peace and nonalignment.

DRA MESSAGE TO UN DENOUNCES U.S. 'INTERFERENCE'

LD111737 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Kabul October 11 TASS -- The special revolutionary court of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has sent a message to the U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, denouncing U.S. interference into Afghanistan's internal affairs.

The message says that 13 people lost their lives and 207 were injured as a result of an explosion that was staged by counter-revolutionaries at Kabul International Airport on August 31. In the course of the open trial that was held on October 4, it was established that bombs which were found in the flat of one of the criminals was of American make. Bandits pleaded guilty of having brought to Afghanistan from Pakistan's territory a batch of foreign weapons, including American. They also testified that they underwent in Pakistan special subversive training under the direction of the American and other instructors.

The counter-revolutionaries admitted that they received from CIA agents in Pakistan 4,000 dollars for staging terroristic acts.

Proceeding from these irrefutable facts, the special revolutionary court of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan ruled that American imperialism is guilty, along with the bandits, of the monstrous crime that was committed at Kabul airport. The court qualified the killing in cold blood of innocent children, women and old men as very gross flouting of all norms of international law. We want the world public to learn the whole truth of that tragedy owing to the document which was sent to the United Nations, it is said in the message.

COMPARISON OF KORNILOV ON FRENCH NEWSMAN IN DRA

Moscow TASS in English at 1030 GMT 12 October carries TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov's article on the French newsman arrested in Afghanistan. This version has been compared with the version transmitted by TASS International Service in Russian published on page D1 in the 12 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph five last line make read.... Augoyard admitted that it was also his assignment to fabricate anti-Soviet concoctions -- that is what "information duty" performed by Western special service agents in Afghanistan really is. It would seem that the failure of the "Augoyard mission" could have taught a lesson to those who organize such "missions", but..."

Thus the question... (supplying indistinct passage)

ARRESTED FRENCH JOURNALIST HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

LD152217 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Kabul October 15 TASS — A press conference for local and foreign journalists has been held in the Afghan capital. Jacques Abouchar, French citizen, correspondent of the French TV program "Antenne-2" arrested some time before was presented to the press conference. According to the BAKHTAR news agency, he illegally penetrated the Afghan territory from Pakistan together with an armed counterrevolutionary gang.

Abouchar was arrested after the fighting between Afghan frontier guards and the gang in the course of which several servicemen were wounded. Found on Abouchar during the arrest was a letter written by the counterrevolutionary leaders who entrenched themselves in Pakistan in which the gangs operating on the Afghan territory were ordered to render all-round assistance to him, including to organize specially for shooting combat operation against Afghan Armed Forces and local authorities.

Answering questions of journalists, Abouchar admitted that on September 17 this year he together with a group of Afghan counterrevolutionaries had illegally crossed the Afghan border. He also said that it had been his second attempt to illegally penetrate the Afghan territory. According to Abouchar, during his stay in Pakistan he met with representatives of counterrevolutionary gangs.

Abouchar's answers make it clear that he was ordered to penetrate Afghanistan with the aim to contact the bandits and to collect information, including the one which is incompatible with the profession of a journalist.

A representative of the Afghan security bodies told journalists that Abouchar was to face trial for the illegal crossing of the border and the actual cooperation with counterrevolutionaries.

A BAKHTAR statement circulated at the press conference points out that the illegal penetration of Afghanistan by Abouchar, although Western countries try to conceal the true nature of his mission, is another proof of the growing interference in the affairs of Afghanistan by imperialist and reactionary forces.

KARMAL HITS U.S. POLICY AT PDPA MEETING

LD122151 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Text] Kabul October 12 TASS — The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan at its regular meeting considered the results of work done by an Afghan delegation led by Foreign Minister Shah Muhammad Dost at the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Speaking at the meeting, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said that the present U.S. Administration pushes mankind to the brink of a nuclear catastrophe, by conducting an aggressive and predatory foreign policy. Escalating the arms race in various parts of the world, he said, the United States seek today to spread it also to outer space, which is fraught with threat of destruction of the entire planet. Committed to its aggressive policy, the United States has included in the sphere of its "vital interests" many countries in different parts of the world, where the Pentagon has already built and is continuing to build new military bases and nuclear arms depots.

On the situation around Afghanistan, the Afghan leader said the White House is carrying on an undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan just as it is waging such wars against Nicaragua and other progressive developing states. Babrak Karmal said the recent decision by U.S. Congress to make another increase in aid to Afghan counter-revolutionaries has borne fresh testimony to American interference in the home affairs of his country. He said the people in Afghanistan bitterly resent that latest move by the Reagan administration.

Babrak Karmal also pointed out that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan fully approves and supports the peaceful policy of socialist countries, first of all the Soviet Union.

The constructive Soviet peace initiatives for banning use of nuclear weapons, preventing the escalation of the arms race to outer space and outlawing the policy of state terrorism, he said, are striking proof that the USSR sincerely seeks peace and security all over the world. Democratic Afghanistan which pursues a peaceful foreign policy, the Afghan leader said, remains committed to its initiatives for a settlement of the situation around Afghanistan by way of direct and constructive talks between all sides concerned.

Babrak Karmal expressed the conviction that the United Nations and all mankind will back Democratic Afghanistan's peaceful policy on the international scene.

AFGHAN REFUGEE CAMP CONDITIONS IN PAKISTAN HIT

LD152207 Moscow World Service in English 1531 GMT 15 Oct 84

[From the "Focus on Asia" program: Lev Vladimirov commentary]

[Excerpts] We continue "Focus on Asia," and here is what Lev Vladimirov writes on the situation in camps of so-called Afghan refugees in Pakistani territory:

The weekly MAG, in Karachi, had reported that the Pakistani authorities had discovered an illegal prison in a so-called refugee camp in the Northwest Frontier Province. According to the weekly, a certain prominent refugee leader kept disobedient and undisciplined persons in jail and made reliable people wardens. MAG does not name these leaders but it is clear, anyway, it is the leader of a counterrevolutionary band, such as Gulbuddin Hekmatyar or Burhanuddin Rabbani. The undisciplined prisoners are those who have refused to cooperate with killers and traitors of their own people or those who tried to return home. The number of such people is increasing. Counter-revolutionaries are suffering one defeat after another.

The amnesty announced by the Afghan Government has helped thousands of Aghans to return to the country and give them a chance to engage in peaceful work. It is becoming increasingly difficult for counterrevolutionary leaders to deceive refugees, with their inventions about persecutions in Kabul. It is necessary to keep people, otherwise their importance in the eyes of American masters will decrease and so will financial aid.

This is why counterrevolutionary leaders resort to force, terrorism and the construction of secret prisons.

The atrocities of Hekmatyar and (?the lot) are understandable. They are using prisons and executions to save their money and life. But unfortunately the Pakistani authorities pursue a similar policy. They are not involved in the persecution of the disobedient, neither do they build prisons for so-called refugees. But new training camps for counterrevolutionaries are appearing in Pakistani territory with the connivance of the local authority and on their initiative. Now there are 117 of them. The last two appeared in Sohrabgoth and Abbas Ghondi youths deceived or driven to Pakistan by force are being dragged to these camps. This can also be compared to prison order. Islamabad has given over to counterrevolutionaries some 20 stores of arms and ammunition. Army soldiers are teaching the science of war to counter-revolutionaries and taking part in raids against Afghanistan.

This prolongs the days of Afghanistan's enemies and involves hundreds of thousands of Afghans who have lost their homeland in the undeclared war. However, history has proved many times that the efforts of wardens are always fruitless in the long run. The truth about life outside prison walls is reaching prisoners.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH LAO FOREIGN MINISTER

LD151812 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 15 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko met Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. A friendly conversation took place during which a number of issues concerning the current international situation and Soviet-Lao relations were discussed.

The ministers noted with satisfaction the high level of development of relations between the two countries, which are guided by the indelible principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The importance for the further all-round expansion and strengthening of Soviet-Lao links was stressed at the 26 June meeting between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko with Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers. Comrade Gromyko confirmed the fundamental position of the USSR in favor of a political settlement of Southeast Asian problems and the transformation of this region into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness and cooperation.

The Soviet Union will continue a line of support for the constructive efforts undertaken in this direction by the LPDR, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. The Soviet Union also consistently supports the just stance of Laos in defending its sovereignty and territorial integrity from outside encroachments.

On behalf of the leadership of Laos, Phoun Sipaseut declared full support of the course pursued by CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state toward preventing a nuclear catastrophe, curbing the arms race, restoring detente, and expanding and deepening cooperation between states.

The sides noted the great significance of further close cooperation between the Soviet Union and the LPDR in the international arena, which is a weighty contribution to the common struggle of the countries of the socialist community and all the progressive forces of the planet for peace, democracy, and socialism.

USSR, LAOS SIGN BROADCASTING PROTOCOL 15 OCT

LD151541 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] In Moscow today a working protocol on cooperation in the sphere of television and radio broadcasting was signed between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting [Gostelradio] and the State Committee on Information, Press, Radio, and Television Broadcasting of the Lao People's Democratic Republic for 1984-86. The protocol was signed by Lapin, chairman of USSR Gostelradio, and Son Khamvanvongsa, president of the State Committee on Information, Press, and Radio and Television Broadcasting of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ROMANOV'S VISIT TO FINLAND

PRAVDA on Moscow Send-Off

PM151035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Moscow Departure"]

[Text] A Soviet delegation, headed by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Helsinki on 13 October at the invitation of Finnish President M. Koivisto to attend the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of the armistice between the USSR and Finland and the creation of the "Finland-Soviet Union" Society.

G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; and USSR ambassador to Finland, V.M. Sobolev are in the delegation.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; N.Ye. Kruchina, CPSU Central Committee administrator of affairs; V.V. Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department and other officials.

Erkki Tiilikainen, Finnish charge d'affaires in the USSR, was in the farewell party.

Koivisto, Romanov Meet

LD151726 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Helsinki October 15 TASS -- President Mauno Koivisto of Finland has received today a Soviet delegation led by Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who are attending the celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of the armistice agreement with Finland and setting up of the Finland-the Soviet Union Society.

Grigoriy Romanov has extended to President Mauno Koivisto cordial greetings and good wishes from Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In the course of the talks, views were exchanged on various aspects of the development of Soviet-Finnish relations and some topical international issues.

It was pointed out with deep gratification that over the four decades since the signing of the armistice agreement, trust and goodneighbourliness have struck deep root in the relations between the two countries. Ties between them in various fields are fruitful and mutually beneficial. It has again been stressed that the unshakable basis for a successful and dynamic development of Soviet-Finnish relations is the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance of 1948 according with the long-term interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Finland.

The great contribution has been pointed out to strengthening mutual understanding and friendship between the Soviet and Finnish peoples made by the public organizations -- the Finland-the Soviet Union Society, whose 40th anniversary is being marked on these days, and the USSR-Finland Society.

In discussing international issues the desire of the Soviet Union and Finland was reaffirmed to contribute further to eliminating the threat of nuclear war, to curbing the arms race and to disarmament, strengthening security and cooperation in Europe and all over the world.

President Mauno Koivisto gave a luncheon in honour of the Soviet delegation. The luncheon was attended by Grigoriy Romanov, members of the delegation, members of the Finnish Government, leading officials of the Finland-the Soviet Union Society.

Mauno Koivosto and Grigoriy Romanov exchanged toasts.

Romanov Meets Finnish Communists

LD151813 Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Helsinki October 15 TASS -- The member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Grigoriy Romanov who heads a Soviet delegation staying now in Finland met today with representatives of the Communist Party of Finland.

An open and comradely talk was attended by the Chairman of the Communist Party of Finland Arvo Aalto, the general secretary of the party Aarno Aitamurto, the prominent figures of the party Jouko Kajanoja, Taisto Sinisalo, the head of the parliamentary group of the Democratic Union of the People of Finland Veikko Saarto, the deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Vitaliy Shaposhnikov and the USSR Ambassador to Finland Vladimir Sobolev.

Embassy Reception Held

LD160450 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] A reception on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the armistice agreement and the creation of the Finland-USSR Society was given in the evening in the USSR Embassy. At the reception were: President Koivisto; the Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Romanov; Pystynen, speaker of the Diet; Prime Minister Sorsa; ministers, leaders of parties and public organizations; activists of the Finland-USSR Society; and a delegation of the Union of Soviet Friendship Society.

Delegation Departs Helsinki

LD160847 Moscow TASS in English 0827 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Helsinki October 16 TASS -- A Soviet delegation led by Grigoriy Romanov, a member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today left the Finnish capital for Moscow. The delegation attended the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the armistice agreement with Finland and the establishment of the Finland-Soviet Union Society at the invitation of Finnish President Mauno Koivisto.

The delegation included Guriy Marchuk, a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology, and Viktor Maltsev, a first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

At the airport the delegation were seen off by Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen, leaders of the Finland-Soviet Union Society, other officials, and also Vladimir Sobolev, ambassador of the USSR to Finland, who was a member of the Soviet delegation.

TUMANOV SEES FRENCH SOCIALISTS 'FOUNDERING'

LD141101 Moscow International Service in French 2030 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Brois Tumanov commentary]

[Text] Good evening listerners. I get the impression more and more that the French Socialists know something the rest of Europe, not to mention the population of France, does not. For my part, I suspect they are convinced that a huge international plot is [words indistinct] will be obliged to wage its last struggle. This is the least we can think after reading the news about the 1985 French military budget presented by Mr Charles Hernu. Mr Laurent Fabius's government is requesting Fr150 billion for the Ministry of Defense, 6 percent more than last year. In 1985, France will have its sixth nuclear submarine, it will reinforce its strategic air force with medium-range air-to-ground nuclear missiles, and will speed up the formation of its Rapid Action Force.

The tactical nuclear weapons have not been forgotten either: According to Mr Hernu, the credits granted for their modernization -- you see, it is not only the economy the French Socialists are modernizing -- will increase by 30 percent. [Words indistinct] to citizens' weapons. Forget the austerity plan, the [word indistinct] of modernization of industry, galloping inflation, forget the price rises and unemployment, swallow your disappointment, and [words indistinct] of New Zealand who dares to complain about our nuclear tests.

Let everyone know that the French Socialists are foundering, but are not disarming. That is quite right: They are foundering. Already polls taken for PARIS MATCH show 57 percent of votes for the right. Yes, it is as bad as that. The reasons for the French electorate's swing to the right, however, are well known.

The social and economic policy of the French Socialists has been criticized enough at all levels throughout the country for them to be able to understand that it really is not worth gaining power if the Socialists are only going to follow the opposition's policies. At a time when the political carpet is beginning to be pulled from under the socialists' feet, they continue to obstinately pursue more strongly than ever the process that separates them from their grassroots support, that is to say the French working people. It is as though Mr Hernu did not think that the Lorraine steelworkers were capable of realizing and appreciating the strange difference between the modernization of industry and the modernization of nuclear weapons. In the first case, they modernize by closing factories for lack of money, while in the second they increase the credits by 30 percent.

To have 2.3 million on the dole and allow oneself to spend Fr150 billion on things one knows (?treacherously) well will never have to be used is to overestimate the political naivety of the French people. This is really a pity, and I am being perfectly sincere in saying this, because in effect, if we really get to the bottom of things, France is vying with itself in the arms race. But do the French Socialists also think that they are vying only with themselves in the struggle for power in France?

COMMENTARY LINKS POLISH PRIESTS, FRG REVANCHISTS

LD150500 Moscow International Service in Polish 1400 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Aleksandr Teterin commentary from "At a Sharp Angle" series]

[Text] In the small West German city of Karlsberg near Mannheim a so-called Light and Life Center has been established. It is run by the sworn enemy of People's Poland, Father Franchiszek Blachnicki. It is there that various libels that in effect call for antisocialist elements to continue subversive activities are being made.

The last such operation was an outrageous letter to the Poles that was repeated many times by Radio Free Europe. As the Polish press reports, the letter by Father Blachnicki is a typical instruction from the Western special services for counter-revolutionaries hiding in the underground.

Let us look closer at saintly Father Franciszek Blachnicki, who believes neither in God nor in the Devil. After setting up the "Oasis Movement" at his church he promulgated antisocialist, bourgeois, and nationalist views under the guise of teaching the dogma of the Christian faith to the young faithful. The introduction of martial law scared away this shepherd of souls. He escaped to the West, ending up in the FRG. There his services were properly assessed, and all conditions for intensive propaganda activity were created for him. At present he has a recording studio, printing shop, library, and archives at his disposal in Karlesberg. His Western protectors paid several million marks for all these. Father Blachnicki is devising plans for setting up his own broadcasting station and even a television studio. For the moment he uses the microphones of Radio Free Europe.

Father Blachnicki has also founded an organization called the Christian Service for the Liberation of Nations. The emigre periodical POLISH NEWS published in Stockholm wrote that this organization plans to become an international society operating in many countries. Father Blachnicki organizes symposia, with the participation of Polish emigrants, on working out efficient forms of struggle against socialism. The people who attend those ominous rallies are refugees, members of the former Solidarity organization, and are representatives of old and new emigration groups. This group of antisocialist forces is united by a common hatred of the people's authority.

In a program worked out by Father Blachnicki and presented at one of the symposia, there was an open statement that the main task is to overthrow the socialist system in Poland. I believe, the counterrevolutionary of the cloth has openly admitted, that we will find ways to send to Poland from our centers in the West all materials which could give assistance to those in Poland who share our views.

As the press reports, this type of people includes Father Popieluszko in Warsaw, Father Jankowski in Gdansk, and Father Jancarz in Nowa Huta, who are playing particularly active roles. They continue to transform church services into political rallies of a clearly antisocialist nature. People such as Franciszek Blachnicki, along with their principals and protectors, are using various tricks to smuggle their propaganda publications into Poland. They unceremoniously use ordinary means of communication in the form of letters and parcels. They send pamphlets and leaflets slandering the PZPR and the Polish Government, they issue appeals calling for street disturbances and unrest in work enterprises. Most often they simply use addresses from telephone directories. There are various publishers of these materials, both circles of old Polish emigration with their periodicals of disputable value like THE WHITE EAGLE THE NEWS, and THE PROTEST, and all sorts of emissaries of the former Solidarity organization distributing pamphlets that appear in various cities in the West.

These subversive publications contain everything. For example, numerous revanchist organizations and groups of the so-called expelled who are active in the FRG used to send leaflets of a clearly revanchist nature to the cities which were restored by Poland after the war. One such organization has sent a leaflet of particularly impudent content to the town council at Kamienna Gora. It reads: The Germans, who since 1945 have been expelled from their eastern territory without any possibility of returning, want to draw attention to the fact that the Polish People's Republic has no right to sell or give to anyone land which is still the property of the expelled Germans.

The facts show that even before the events of 1980 the homebred enemies of socialism in Poland did not hide their attraction to the West German revanchists. For many years they have hoped for aid from the defenders of revanchism in their attempt to disturb the unity of the socialist community and to abolish the socialist system in Poland. The same Father Blachnicki has demonstrated so much lack of patriotism that at one of the revanchist rallies he shouted, paraphrasing the words of the national anthem: "Germany has not perished as long as we are still alive." This bears a striking resemblance to the cries of the West German claimants of Polish land. Both provocative leaflets and letters which are pure mockery belong to the arsenal of indiscriminate psychological war carried out against People's Poland by West German revanchists and their protectors, as well as by persons serving them, such as saintly Franciszek Blachnicki.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS NORWAY'S NATO ROLE

PM121702 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Major I. Kozin: "Metamorphosis of the 'No Bases' Policy; NATO Turning Norway Into a Springboard for Aggression"]

[Text] At the time, striving to smooth over the negative attitude of a considerable section of the country's population to the government's decision to enter NATO, Norway's ruling circles trimmed their membership of the aggressive bloc -- they stated their adherence to a "no bases" and "no nuclear weapons" policy. This, in short, is what it amounts to in essence: In peacetime Norway refuses to station foreign troops and foreign military bases on its territory and will allow nuclear weapons to be delivered to the country only in a "crisis situation."

However, the Norwegian Government's practical steps during Norway's 35-year stint in the NATO harness have shown that essentially this statement has been and is being used as a smokescreen to cover up a course of militarizing the country to suit Washington.

Norway's military budget over this period has increased by 5,100 percent. Per capita military spending has increased almost 200 percent since 1975 alone. In terms of that indicator, Norway occupies first place among the nonnuclear NATO countries and is second only to the United States, Britain, and France. The amount of military construction far exceeds the country's national needs. According to Western specialist calculations, Norway will spend more than 60 billion kroner on arms purchases alone by the end of the century. It is receiving more than one-tenth of the NATO funds for the program to modernize the bloc's infrastructure. Norway's contribution to the implementation of the Atlanticists' aggressive preparations has even won the praise of President Reagan himself, which he expressed at a 23 September meeting in New York with Norwegian Prime Minister Willoch.

Under pressure from Washington and NATO's military-political leadership, Norway is gradually departing from its proclaimed "no bases" policy. In nebulous assertions about the immutability of the previous policy, official Oslo, in its practical actions, is today increasingly often dropping the first word in the phrases "no bases" and "no nuclear weapons" and is depicting Norway's true position within NATO in an increasingly sinister way.

The NATO military have put down firm roots here. Stockpiles of heavy armaments and combat hardware for the bloc's reinforcements [sily usileniya] are being created on Norwegian territory. In particular, weapons for the U.S. Marines have been shipped to such stockpiles in the Trondheim region for 3 years now. Norwegian ports and airfields are constantly receiving NATO warships and warplanes. The ground, naval, and air forces of the United States and its bloc partners use the country virtually continuously for large-scale militarist maneuvers.

It is no accident that in the eyes of the world public Norway has become the symbol of NATO's "unsinkable aircraft carrier." True, Norway is without nuclear weapons for the moment, since formally there really are no nuclear weapons on Norwegian territory. But the fact that Norway is increasingly being hitched to Washington's nuclear strategy is an undoubted fact.

Thus, the Norwegian Government supported the United States on the question of siting U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe and the U.S. position at the Strategic Arms Limitation and Reduction Talks, opposed the adoption by the NATO nuclear powers of a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and the conclusion of a corresponding international treaty, reacted skeptically to the idea of a mutual freeze on nuclear arsenals both quantitatively and qualitatively, essentially opposes the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe, and so forth.

Norway actively participates in the work of the NATO Nuclear Planning Committee, created in December 1966 for "atomic consultations." And since July 1968 it has also been a member of the Nuclear Planning Group. The plans elaborated at these NATO organ sessions, according to a report in the newspaper THE OBSERVER, envisage the use of nuclear bombs in northern Norway with a view to "blocking off" mountain passes and making other lines of communication inaccessible.

A number of treaties exist between Norway and the United States that directly or indirectly touch upon the question of using U.S. nuclear weapons from Norwegian territory or waters in a so-called "crisis situation." A network of U.S. Loran-C and Omega radio navigation stations built along the Norwegian coastline serves U.S. surface ships and nuclear missile submarines sailing in the north Atlantic. Norway has granted the Pentagon its Orland Air Base near Trondheim as a base for U.S. spy planes equipped with the AWACS early-warning and guidance system. Without the Storting's (parliament) knowledge, the Norwegian Government concluded a secret agreement with the United States 10 years ago on the use of eight airfields by USAF planes under conditions of a "crisis situation" and in the event a military conflict breaks out. To that end, major stockpiles of fuel, lubricants, and aircrafts equipment for more than 300 U.S. planes, which could arrive at Norwegian airfields with nuclear weapons aboard, have already been created on Norwegian territory.

The agreement to allow U.S. planes to use Norwegian airfields is only one of the many treaty commitments undertaken by Norway under U.S. pressure. The foreign press is claiming that 238 different U.S.-Norwegian agreements of an economic and military nature and marked "secret" are kept in armored safes in Washington and Oslo.

The progressive Norwegian public thinks that the implementation of these plans will hitch the country even more to U.S. nuclear strategy and will increase the danger of Norwegian territory being used as a springboard for unleashing a nuclear war against the Soviet Union.

It is relevant to call attention to the fact that, in expatiating on the so-called "crisis situation," the NATO leadership and Norway's ruling circles are consciously deceiving the Norwegian people with false fabrications about the imaginary "Soviet threat."

The threat to Norway does not come from its eastern neighbor but from the U.S. state monopoly complex which is attempting at all costs, even at the price of the lives of Europe's peoples -- including the Norwegian people -- to prepare, unleash, and win a nuclear missile war against the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries and thereby establish its domination of the world.

NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENTARY GROUP ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD131743 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS -- A delegation of the General States (Parliament) of the Netherlands led by Dirk Dolman, chairman of the Second Chamber of the States-General, have arrived in Moscow today on an official visit at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

At the airport the delegation were welcomed by Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Sergey Losev, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, Viktor Beletskiy, the Soviet ambassador to the Netherlands, and other officials.

Frans Van Agt, ambassador of the Netherlands to the USSR, also welcomed the delegation.

The Dutch parliamentarians will stay in the Soviet Union nine days, familiarizing themselves with the life and landmarks of Moscow, Leningrad and Alma Ata, capital of the Soviet Central Asian republic of Kazakhstan.

There will be meetings and conversations with deputies to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Voss Receives Delegation

LD141255 Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 14 TASS -- Mutual striving for a further development of interparliamentary ties between the USSR and the Netherlands has been expressed at a meeting in the USSR Supreme Soviet with a delegation of the States General (Parliament) of the Netherlands headed by the President of the Second Chamber of the States General Dirk Dolman. The delegation arrived in Moscow yesterday for an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Greeting the guests, the chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities (one of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet) Avgust Voss pointed out that in the past several years a regular exchange of delegations between the parliaments of the two countries had taken place. "The interparliamentary ties promote better understanding between nations, the cause of peace and international cooperation", he said. The delegation visited the mausoleum of V.I. Lenin -- the founder of the Soviet state.

The guests visited the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. This memorial complex was built in the centre of the city, outside the Kremlin Wall, to commemorate the feat of Soviet soldiers who had perished in the struggle against fascism, for the sake of peace and the happiness of peoples. The delegation laid a wreath at the Eternal Flame.

USSR, UK BANK CHAIRMEN HOLD MEETING IN MOSCOW

PM121048 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Chronicle"]

[Text] V.S. Alkhimov, chairman of the USSR Gosbank board, received J. Morse, chairman of Britain's Lloyds Bank group, who has been in Moscow on a business visit, 9 October. A talk was held on questions of further developing trade, economic, currency, and financial cooperation between the USSR and Britain.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT AL-ASAD VISITS SOVIET UNION

Al-Asad Greeted at Airport

LD160430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS -- General secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party and President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad arrived in Moscow today for a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers.

He was welcomed at the airport by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov; member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko; alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, and by other officials. The guest was also welcomed by Comrade Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

The state flags of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union were hoisted at the airport.

Al-Asad Meets Chernenko

LD160950 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 16 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 16 TASS -- Negotiations opened in the Kremlin today between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko and General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad.

Hafiz al-Asad arrived in Moscow on Monday at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR for a working friendly visit.

TIMOSHKIN UNDERLINES SOVIET, SYRIAN RELATIONS

LD152205 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 15 Oct 84

["Window on the Arab World" program by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] Today Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, arrived in Moscow on a friendly working visit. Soviet-Syrian summit meetings and talks are a long-standing tradition. In recent years, they took place within the framework of implementing the clauses of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. One of these clauses stipulates that Soviet-Syrian consultations and talks should be held regularly on the most important issues related to bilateral relations as well as international problems, primarily the problem of the Middle East.

Today, PRAVDA wrote that the Soviets express confidence that the visit of President Hafiz al-Asad to Moscow and his forthcoming meetings and talks will serve the question of future strengthening of the Soviet-Syrian friendly relations and fruitful cooperation, as well as the interest of struggle for just and permanent peace in the Middle East.

It is essential to point out here that the Soviet Union and Syria take a unified attitude vis-a-vis guaranteeing a just and permanent settlement of the Middle East problem as a whole by political means. Both countries strive for thwarting the attempts of imposing unilateral deals on the Arabs and call for the convening of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all concerned parties on equal footing.

We would also like to point out that Syria stands at the head of the active confrontation with the Israeli aggressor, who is regarded as a strategic ally of the U.S. imperialists. The Soviet Union renders various types of aid and great material support to friendly Syria in its just liberation struggle that not only aims at protecting and securing the national interests of the Syrian people, but also at victory for the just issue of all Arabs.

SOVIET SUPPORT FOR SYRIA EXPLAINED TO ISRAEL

TA151917 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party and Syrian President, arrived in Moscow today. An official communique on this visit states that under Hafiz al-Asad's leadership, Syria is conducting an anti-imperialist policy; actively participating in the Nonaligned Movement; firmly standing up to Israeli aggression, which enjoys U.S. backing; attempting to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East; and foiling the anti-Arab separate deals.

The Soviet people believe that Hafiz al-Asad's visit to the Soviet Union and the talks he will conduct in Moscow will promote friendship between the two nations, cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria, and the cause of peace in the Middle East.

The possibility should not be ruled out that the expansion of Soviet-Syrian relations in all spheres, including the military sphere, arouses fear and perhaps even bitterness in certain circles in Israel. After all, Syria is the main Arab country currently standing up to Israel.

To these circles, we would like to explain that the Soviet Union extends aid, including military assistance, to the Arab countries because Israel committed aggression against them. Syria and the other Arab countries are actually not against Israel, and even less so against the Israeli people, but only against the aggressive and annexationist policy of the Israeli ruling circles that have turned the State of Israel into the expeditionary force of the imperialist invasion in the Middle East.

At the same time, the Soviet Union constantly supports the principle of securing the right of all the countries in the region to a sovereign and independent existence. We strive to end the state of war and establish peace between the Arabs and Israel, based on the commitment of all the countries in the Middle East -- including Israel and the Palestinian state that will be established according to the UN resolutions -- to respect the sovereignty, independence, and the integrity of the borders of all the neighboring countries.

On this basis, it will also be possible to solve all disputed problems through political negotiations or without military conflicts. In order to secure the stability of the arrangement in the region, the Soviet Union proposes that international guarantees for the integrity of borders in the Middle East be formulated and approved. Historical experience teaches us that a thorough solution of the complex problems in the Middle East can only be possible through joint efforts on the part of all concerned parties. That is why the Soviet Union proposes convening an international conference with the participation of Israel and all neighboring Arab countries.

The PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, would participate in this conference as a member with equal rights and also the Soviet Union and the United States, the superpowers that play an important role in the development of the situation in the Middle East and that were chairmen of the previous conference on the Middle East.

The fact cannot be ignored that a just arrangement in the region is not only compatible with the Arab interest, but also — and to no lesser extent — with the vital national interest of the Israeli people. After all, such an arrangement would grant Arab recognition and security guarantees to the State of Israel. The state of war that has been afflicting Israel since its establishment would come to an end, the Israeli people would be able to live in peace and devote themselves to work and production.

However, as long as the Israeli ruling circles continue the policy of aggression and political expansion, there will be no peace in the Middle East and no security for the Israeli people. The Soviet Union will continue to support the struggle of the Arab peoples, primarily that of the Syrian people, against Israeli aggression.

COMPARISON OF USSR-YAR JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 13 October in its first edition publishes on page 4 an article entitled "Joint Communique on the Visit by 'Ali 'Abdullah Salih, President of the Yemen Arab Republic, in the USSR". It has been compared to the Sanaa Domestic Service version published on page H 2 in the 12 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, revealing the following variations:

Page H 3, second paragraph, fourth line, PRAVDA reads:...and foreign minister; and Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy minister... (supplying title and omitting CPSU Central Committee membership)

Paragraph six, line two, PRAVDA reads:...for their effective assistance and support for the... (adding "assistance")

Page H 4, first paragraph, second line, PRAVDA says:...been recently adopted for its consolidation that further unleashes... (supplying indistinct words)

Paragraph two, line two, PRAVDA has: They also condemned Israel's aggressive policy aimed at construction of settlements... (rewording)

Paragraph three, line one, PRAVDA reads:...a just, comprehensive solution can be... (omitting "lasting")

Same paragraph, line four, PRAVDA has:...forces from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and achieve the... (specifying date)

Paragraph four, line three, PRAVDA reads:...new Soviet initiative. The YAR fully supported the Soviet Union's recent proposals for the attainment of a just and lasting peace in the Near East. The sides view... (rewording)

Paragraph six, line one, PRAVDA says:...situation in the Persian Gulf, the two... (subbing "Persian" for "Arabian")

Page H 5, fifth paragraph, penultimate line, PRAVDA reads:...the UN Charter.

In addition to the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the YAR, the following Soviet-North Yemeni documents were also signed during the visit: a consular convention, a trade agreement, an agreement on the further development of economic and technical cooperation, and an agreement on the establishment of a permanent intergovernmental commission for economic and technical cooperation and trade between the USSR and the YAR.

The two sides... (adding paragraph)

YAR PRESIDENT SAYS USSR VISIT 'SUCCESSFUL'

LD142155 Moscow TASS in English 2009 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Sanaa, October 14 TASS -- Our visit to the USSR was successful. We met with full understanding on the part of the Soviet leadership on bilateral cooperation matters discussed, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the Yemen Arab Republic (YAR) has said in an interview with the national news agency SABA'. In accordance with the signed treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the YAR, the head of state emphasised, the Soviet Union will render assistance to the Yemen Arab Republic in the construction of a number of facilities which are of importance to the national economy.

U.S. DEFENSE SECRETARY'S VISITS CRITIQUED

Weinberger in Mediterranean

LD121734 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Oct 84

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary: "Weinberger's Tour of the Mediterranean Region"]

[Text] Although it is now the middle of October, the summer tourist season continues on the African coastal regions of the Mediterranean. Large numbers of foreign tourists have been arriving there. They include prominent figures whose names have been registered in the lists of the Hilton Company's hotels. The name of U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, can be assumed to be among these names, particularly as he has begun a 7-day tour visiting Italy, Tunisia, Egypt, and Israel -- that is, if it is purely a tourist trip. However, Weinberger is not one to make a tourist trip to the Mediterranean area. According to reports from Washington, his visit is neither for a tour nor purely peaceful.

The best proof is that in Italy he will be speaking about the development of nuclear capability at a time when U.S. nuclear weapons have already been set up at the Comizo Base. In Israel, his talks will cover plans to increase the military capability of the Zionists and the scope of U.S.-Israeli military cooperation.

What will Weinberger do in Tunisia and Egypt, two Arab countries that are members of the Nonaligned Movement? According to the U.S. press, he will discuss the possibility of using the two countries' territories for deployment of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, thus killing two birds with one stone -- no more, no less.

The American militarists have not yet abandoned their ambitions despite the fact that following the adventure in Lebanon, the situation in the region enables some conclusions to be drawn. This is in addition to the signals sent out by recent developments, including rivalry at the United Nations, which clearly shows the growth of hostility to the United States in the Middle East, particularly disgust with U.S. efforts to widen its military presence and to forcibly impose its will on all.

However, these lessons do not seem to have been absorbed, as can be seen from the new tour of the agent of U.S. military tendency in the Mediterranean.

Weinberger in Israel

LD151953 Moscow TASS in English 1501 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The leaders of the U.S. Administration and the Tel Aviv government have launched behind-the-scenes efforts to revive the infamous Reagan plan for the Middle East. That plan is aimed to continue building up Israel's military potential without letup so as to secure for it superiority over all the Arab states, to bolster and expand U.S. military presence in the Middle East and to divide the Arab peoples by having Israel conclude separate deals with individual Arab countries.

U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger, who came on a visit to Israel today, according to the U.S. press, will discuss in detail different aspects of U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation, in particular, military aid to Israel under Washington's policy in the region and also the use of Israel as an exporter of U.S. weapons to different counter-revolutionary forces and terrorist gangs.

The concerted actions of Washington and Tel Aviv against the Arab peoples are being camouflaged with demagogical statements that Israel will soon announce plans for the withdrawal of its troops from south Lebanon and that the United States does not seek dominance in the region but only wants a fair settlement.

These statements have two goals in view. The first is to make out the Reagan administration as a "peace maker" in the Middle East and to get the Arab and U.S. public to forget how U.S. troops were sent to Lebanon by the President and how the New Jersey battleship shelled from large-caliber weapons at close range peaceful Lebanese communities. Simultaneously the leaders of the USA and Israel are trying to impose a new separate agreement with Israel on Lebanon and some other Arab countries. The London FINANCIAL TIMES points out in today's issue the possibility of such an accord in the immediate future.

To sum it all up, Washington and Tel Aviv, acting within the framework of their strategic alliance, keep toughening their aggressive policy with regard to Arab countries and continue their erstwhile policy of deception, pressure, bribery and blackmail in the Middle East. The purpose of the U.S.-Israeli course is to suppress the Arab national liberation movement, primarily the progressive regimes, and to clear the way for imperialist expansion. It is this goal, too, that is being pursued by the policy of separate deals and by attempts to divide the Arab ranks, backed by growing U.S. military presence in the region.

Practice shows, however, that neither behind-the-scenes intrigues nor separate deals can bring peace to the peoples of the Middle East. It is the Soviet Union's profound conviction that peace in the region can only be achieved by a comprehensive and fair settlement, the road to which lies through the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East, naturally, with the necessary and equal participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The Soviet Union is making efforts to achieve precisely such a comprehensive and fair settlement.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO ALGERIA

LD151418 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Algiers October 15 TASS -- A delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries paid a visit to Algeria at the invitation of the Algerian Council of Friendship and Solidarity with the Peoples.

The visit was timed to coincide with week of friendship between Algeria and the USSR.

The talks, a joint Soviet-Algerian statement released upon the end of the visit points out, took place in an atmosphere of friendship and solidarity. They concentrated on bilateral relations, the international situation and also on steps which should be taken jointly to expand assistance to the peoples fighting for freedom and independence and against Zionism, colonialism and imperialism. The Council of Soviet Friendship Societies and the Algerian Friendship and Solidarity Council decided to do everything they can to strengthen solidarity with the liberation movements and to develop ties of friendship between the Soviet and Algerian peoples. To this end they will draw up a protocol to an agreement on cooperation and sign it in the course of week of Soviet-Algerian friendship in Moscow.

IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT BATTLE REPORTS CITED

14 October

LD141207 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 14 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad October 14 TASS -- Iraqi planes have bombed the enemy's positions in the central section of the front, inflicting to it considerable losses in manpower and material. This is pointed out in a report of the Iraqi military command. In the area east of Basra, infantry shelters, a field depot and an observation post of the Iranian Army were destroyed. In other sections of the front the exchange of fire with the utilisation of various types of weapons was going on.

A military representative of Iraq refuted the statements of Iran to the effect that Iraqi planes had delivered blows at civilian objects on the Iranian territory.

Nicosia October 14 TASS -- In the past 24 hours the Iranian units destroyed in the northern section of the front a number of Iraqi artillery positions and ammunition depots, the IRNA news agency reports. In the course of combat operations in the southern section of the front, several strongholds were suppressed.

The Iraqi artillery shelled the city of Abadan.

15 October

LD151357 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad October 15 TASS -- Iraqi planes and helicopters have subjected to bombing enemy positions and troop concentrations in the central and southern sectors of the front, causing considerable losses in men and hardware, says a communique by Iraq's high military command. Several fortified points were destroyed east of Basra. Shootouts with the use of various weapons continued in other sectors of the front.

Nicosia October 15 TASS -- During the past twenty-four hours, Iranian units destroyed several Iraqi artillery positions, munitions depots and inflicted losses in manpower in the northern sector of the front in the regions of Piranshahr, Sar Dasht and Panjwin, the news agency IRNA reports. In the central sector of the front, artillery duels were conducted, enemy observation posts were destroyed.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES MALAGASY CULTURE MINISTER

PM091411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the rubric "Official Announcements": "Development of Cultural Cooperation"]

[Text] On 2 October P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received G. Rabesahala, minister of culture of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

During their conversation, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, questions on the development of cultural cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar were touched upon.

F. Randriamamonjy, Malagasy ambassador to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

CONDOLENCES EXPRESSED TO CAPE VERDE LEADERS

PM081551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Oct 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Profound Sympathy"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers have sent President A. Pereira and Prime Minister P. Pires of the Republic of the Cape Verde Islands a telegram expressing profound sympathy in connection with the natural disaster that has befallen the country -- a hurricane that claimed human lives. The telegram conveys sincere condolences to the families of those who have perished or suffered.

BRIEFS

TASS-ANGOP COOPERATION EXPANSION -- Moscow October 2 TASS -- Documents on a further expansion of cooperation between the Soviet News Agency (TASS) and the Angolan news agency (ANGOP) were signed here today. The documents which envisage reciprocal visits of workers of the two news agencies and the [word indistinct] exchange experience of work, as well as the rendering to each other of photo information, were signed by the TASS Director General Sergey Losev and the ANGOP Director General Sotto Mayor. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 2 Oct 84 LD]

LEADERSHIP GREETS TUVA ASSR ON 40TH ANNIVERSARY

PM151209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Tuva CPSU Obkom

The Tuva ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The Tuva ASSR Council of Ministers

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers warmly congratulate the workers, agricultural working people, people's intelligentsia, and all working people of the Tuva ASSR on a portentous event -- the 40th anniversary of Tuva's voluntary incorporation in the USSR.

Time has convincingly confirmed the correctness of the Tuva people's historic choice, which allowed the all-round burgeoning of their material and spiritual strength. Over these years, thanks to the constant concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and with the fraternal assistance of the great Russian and other Soviet peoples, a working class has been shaped in the Tuva Autonomous Republic, and industry, construction, and agriculture have enjoyed considerable development. The working people's well-being is steadily being enhanced, and health care and consumer services for the population are being improved. A large detachment of the intelligentsia now works in the republic. The upsurge of culture, national in from and filled with profound socialist content, is taking place steadily. All this is graphic testimony to the great vital force of the socialist social and state system, the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy, and the life-giving friendship and fraternity of our great motherland's peoples.

The 40th anniversary of Soviet Tuva is being celebrated at a time when our party and the entire Soviet people are purposefully and persistently implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Communists and all working people of the republic are working hard to raise production efficiency, strengthen discipline and organization, and fulfill and overfulfill the plan targets and socialist pledges for 1984 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers express firm confidence that under the leadership of the oblast party organization, the working people of the Tuva ASSR will continue working selflessly in the unified family of the Soviet peoples to implement the party's policy, will achieve new successes in developing the economy and culture, and will augment their contribution to strengthening the might of our multinational state and improving developed socialism.

May the unbreakable fraternal friendship and unity of all the Soviet nations and ethnic groups strengthen and develop! Long live our great motherland -- the USSR! Long live the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all the Soviet people's victories!

The CPSU Central Committee

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The USSR Council of Ministers

SHEVARDNADZE ATTENDS ROMANIAN-SOVIET YOUTH EVENT

AU092050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2001 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow AGERPRES 9/10/1984 -- A festivity took place on Tuesday, October 9 in Tbilisi (capital of Georgian SSR), as part of the events arranged on the occasion of the friendly meeting between Romanian and Soviet youth representatives, held these days in the Soviet Union. The participants in the festivity -- representatives of the young generation in the countries -- received with vivid satisfaction the welcome addressed by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

E.A. Shevardnadze, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, first secretary of the CC of the Georgian Communist Party, Victor Mishin, first secretary of the CC of the Soviet Komsomol, other representatives of local party and state bodies, of the Komsomol, attended.

The delegation of the Union of the Communist Youth [UCY] of Romania, headed by Dinu Dragan, secretary of the CC of the UCY, attended. V. Lordkipanidze, first secretary of the CC of the Komsomol of Georgia, Dinu Dragan, and Victor Mishin took the floor.

The participants cheered for the Romanian-Soviet friendship and cooperation, for the leaders of the two parties and states, expressing their feelings of friendship and mutual respect which characterize the links between the Romanian people and the Soviet peoples, between the young people in the two countries.

A friendship club opened in Tbilisi, an exhibition also opened on youth life in Romania and the USSR and the "Days of the Romanian Film for the Youth" were inaugurated.

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES LAW ENFORCEMENT MEETING

LD132336 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] A republican conference on questions of further improving law enforcement was held in Tbilisi today. Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Georgia Communist Party Central Committee, and other speakers noted that party committees and political organs of internal affairs have started taking more initiative in their approach to questions of organizing the campaign against violations of law and maintaining public order, and are further improving the existing system of party supervision and guidance, plus coordination of all sectors participating in this work. Participants in the conference drafted recommendations for further improving law enforcement activity and raising personal responsibility of all organ leaders for ensuring exemplary public order.

ROUNDUP OF VOROTNIKOV ACTIVITIES IN KIRGHIZIA

LD151209 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, was in the Kirghiz SSR 11-15 October. He took part in the celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the Kirghiz SSR and the Kirghiz Communist Party.

Comrade Vorotnikov was present at the unveiling of a monument to Lenin and a branch of the Central Lenin Museum in the Frunze Central Square. The member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo visited the Main Committee for Exhibition of Achievements of the National Economy of the Kirghiz SSR, the Strelnikova State Stud Farm in Alamedinskiy Rayon, the Frunze Garments Factory named after the 40th anniversary of October, other industrial and agricultural enterprises, a new kolkhoz marketplace, and sociocultural projects.

He also made a trip to Issyk-Kul Oblast. He inquired in detail about the development of the economy, the progress of implementing the Food Program, and the labor and living conditions for workers and kolkhoz workers. In conversations with garment-makers and workers in other enterprises, particular attention was paid to questions concerning the implementation of scientific achievements, the reconstruction and technical provision for production sectors, and the thrifty use of raw material and energy resources. Vitaliy Ivanovich Vorotnikov familiarized himself with the experience of labor collectives in raising labor productivity, improving quality, and lowering production costs. During meetings with farmers and livestock breeders there was discussion of ways to further consolidate the feed base, raise dairy herd productivity, and perfect selection-and-breeding work.

Comrade Vorotnikov was accompanied in his trip around the republic by Comrade Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Koshoyev, chairman of the Kirghiz Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrade Duysheyev, chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers.

VICTOR LOUIS: SAKHAROV NOT DOING NUCLEAR RESEARCH

DW160949 Hamburg BILD in German 16 Oct 84 p 2

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Kremlin confidant Victor Louis has denied reports that civil rights advocate Sakharov (63) is once again performing nuclear research for the Soviets and in this job is exposed to dangerous radiation. Louis told BILD: "Academician Sakharov is doing scientific research work of his own, dating back to earlier times. As before, he is not allowed to leave the town of Gorkiy, nor is his wife Elena Bonner. Both are still living together in the same apartment."

AMUR REGION'S WORST FLOODING IN 100 YEARS REPORTED

LD111658 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 11 Oct 84

[Text] Prolonged flooding has been continuing in the Amur region, the Soviet Far East. Such violent flooding has not been there for almost 100 years. Vast pastures and crops are under water. The consequences of the disaster are being eliminated. Bridges, communication and power transmission lines have been restored. Victims of the flooding have been moved into new homes. All enterprises are working normally.

BRIEFS

CHERNENKO SPEECH PUBLISHED -- Comrade Chernenko's speech "The Lofty Civic Duty of the People's Controller" [Vysokiy Grazhdanskiy Dolg Narodnogo Kontrollera], which he delivered at the All-Union Conference of People's Controllers on 5 October 1984, has been published as a separate pamphlet. The pamphlet is published by Political Literature Publishing House. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 Oct 84 LD]

LAND RECLAMATION, WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM VIEWED

Reclamation Minister on Program

LD031422 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 3 TASS -- The use of reclaimed lands in the USSR has the aim to attain guaranteed production of grain, feed, soya beans, cotton, vegetables and fruits, journalists have been told by Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Management of the USSR Nikolay Vasiliyev.

Water management systems are being modernized, the most efficient irrigation methods are being introduced, the structure of crops is being perfected within the framework of the program which embraces the period of up to 1990. It is planned to broadly use large-radius automatized sprinklers automation and telemechanisation of water distribution at irrigation systems, the use of laser equipment, polymers. New irrigation methods are being introduced. It has been decided to accelerate work to provide with water more than 70 million hectares of pasture land and reconstruct water intake facilities on the previously watered pastures.

Decisions have been taken on the transfer of part of the discharge of northern rivers to the basin of the Volga River, construction of new Volga-Don, Rostov-Krasnodar, Danube-Dnieper Canals, on damming the Dnieper-Bug estuary, said Nikolay Vasiliyev. Large irrigation systems are planned to be built in fertile chernozem lands, on arid steppes of northern Caucasus and in the south of the Ukraine, in Moldavia and on Volga shores and also in Western Siberia and Soviet Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan.

The minister reported that by the year of 1990 the reclaimed area of the country is to be as large as 41-44 million hectares (irrigated lands -- 23-25 million hectares, dried lands -- 18-19 million hectares). In the opinion of scientific organisations of the country, by the year of 2000 the irrigated land area is to be brought to 33 million hectares and the dried land area -- up to 24 million hectares.

The USSR has by now a total of 33 million hectares of irrigated and dried lands (11 per cent of the plough area and perennial stand), which account for a third of the total farming produce.

Collegium Discusses Results

LD091828 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 9 Oct 84

[Text] A meeting of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources is taking place in Moscow today. The industry's work results over 9 months are being discussed. In the country as a whole, the plans for the assimilation of irrigated and drained lands have been fulfilled, as well as on some other indicators. The tasks for the qualitative improvement of agricultural land and the construction of water mainlines have been significantly above target.

Land reclamation workers in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Lithuania, Latvia, and Azerbaijan have worked particularly well. Reclamation workers in the Russian Federation are stepping up the pace. In Volgograd Oblast, for instance, the year's plan for the assimilation of irrigated land masses has already been fulfilled. Reclamation workers of Saratov, Kuybyshev, and Tyumen Oblasts and Kalmyk ASSR are calculating on fulfilling their annual plan in October. The builders of the Volga-Don canal are working at shock-rates; it will direct part of the flow of the northern rivers to areas of the North Caucasus Zone.

The collegium noted a substantial improvement in the quality of the irrigation systems being created. The introduction of the team form of labor and other progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration have allowed a rise in labor productivity and a drop in the prime cost of work. Other economic indicators have improved. All this has made it possible to increase the return from improved lands and to improve their use. Good harvests of cotton, rice, feed crops, vegetables, and fruit have been grown.

At the same time, the collegium noted some omissions. The construction of irrigation systems is not always carried out in an integrated manner. For example, the plan for the introduction of housing and schools is not being fulfilled. A great part of the blame in this lies with the timber procurement organizations; they hold up deliveries of wood or very often it turns out to be of low quality. There are also complaints against the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, whose enterprises are not coping with pledges on the delivery of pipes and other products. The Ministry of Construction Materials Industry not infrequently interrupts the delivery of large-diameter asbestos-cement pipes, and their quality is not always high, which is why irrigation networks break down.

The land improvers' work is adversely affected by their attraction to other tasks unconnected with the building and exploitation of irrigated and drained lands. Where harvest work has been completed, work on irrigation canals has been stopped and repair work begun on the land-reclamation systems. After the cotton harvest watering will begin. Preparations are under way for the season, with the plan of obtaining a guaranteed harvest from improved lands in 1985.

Scholar on Land Desalination

LD110646 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 10 October carries a 7-minute talk by Academician Boris Borisovich Shumakov of the V.I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, who discusses the prospects of land improvement in the USSR. Shumakov says that there are still very great unused reserves in raising the returns from the improved land; therefore, priority is now given to raising the efficiency of use of already improved land. The so-called 'crop-programming' method is now being introduced on improved land, in the hope of increasing the yield by 20-30 percent or more, he says. Experience using this method in Stavropol Kray, Rostov Oblast, and the Ukraine indicates that without any additional resources of water, fertilizer, or machinery, it is possible to ensure stable and high yields of corn, alfalfa, and rice, Shumakov reports.

He goes on to say that comprehensive control systems for land improvement are being tested to regulate the microclimate, as well as the soil humidity and fertilizer conditions; this could double and treble the yield, compared with conventional land-improving systems, and bring the yield closer to the biological potential of the crop. However, he says, this is a prospect for the more distant future.

Shumakov notes that tens of millions of hectares in the USSR, particularly in the Central Asian region, are saline land. He explains the three steps of the desalination in Central Asia: First the land is drained, then the fields are planted with rice for 2 to 3 years under water to wash away the salt, then they are planted with alfalfa, and finally cotton. However, over 20 to 30 million hectares of saline soil are outside the irrigated areas, so they require sprinkling with simultaneous chemical treatment of gypsum. This method could double or treble the yield in 1 or 2 years. Sprinkler kits are being developed and will be put in wide use from the end of the current 5-year plan period.

Shumakov notes that experiments for electrolytic desalination have proved too expensive, although work in this direction continues.

He says the solution is too radical -- salts are totally removed by this method, and large capital investment is necessary to provide a special electric power network and install the electrodes. However, electro-melioration is now successfully used in rice sprinkling systems to increase the acidity of the water, which then washes away the undesirable salt from the soil, he concludes.

FUTURE HIGHER CROP YIELDS LINKED TO MANAGEMENT

LD141949 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 14 Oct 84

[From the Vremya newscast; commentary by political observer Viktor Beketov]

[Text] Hello, comrades! This fall, farm reports often contain news about completion of winter crop sowing alongside news on completion of spring crop harvesting. While the timing of this work coincides, there is a vast distance between them. The winter crops are sown in the European part of the country, while the spring crops are harvested in the East. In general, the grain grown in the eastern regions is mainly spring grain. That is why the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session examined the question not simply of increasing its production, but specifically production in the regions of the Volga, the Urals, Siberia, and Kazakhstan.

It is well known that bread is most important of all, and spring wheat is in the lead among bread crops. It accounts for more than half of the state procurements of wheat across the union, including about three-quarters of the strong, valuable, and hard varieties. However, the reserves for raising yield and increasing harvests of the crop are far from exhausted. Take, for example, some statistics for Kustanay Oblast, a typical one for Kazakhstan. In the past 15 years, the farms of the oblast have gathered more than 5 million tons of wheat in years with good weather conditions, but five times less in years with less favorable weather. Sharp fluctuations in yields are also observed in Orenburg, Korkchetav, Uralsk and other oblasts. Therefore, it is a most important task to reduce the dependence of grain-farmers' work on the caprices of nature as far as possible by using intensive technology, protect plants from disease, pests, and weeds, and achieve guaranteed harvesting of high, stable yields.

Scientists and specialists drafted precise recommendations on the amount of fertilizer to apply to the first and second crop after leaving fallow and which herbicides and pesticides should be employed. The concentration of material-technical resources proposed for cultivation of spring wheat would give an increase of at least 6 million tons of grain on an area of 10.5 million hectares. Incidentally, when the optimum dose of mineral fertilizers is applied at sowing time, the protein and gluten content of the grain is increased considerably.

Of course, resolution of the task will require serious effort on the part of chemists, machine builders and transport workers. After all, it is a matter of satisfying extra requirements for hundreds of millions of tons of fertilizers, a large quantity of new machinery and equipment, and delivery of all this to farms in 25 oblasts and autonomous republics in the RSFSR and Kazakhstan. But the main circumstance, and the decisive factor, is the experience, skill, and conscientious labor of the grain farmers themselves, for in careless hands, as we have repeatedly shown in the Vremya program, the fertilizers go soggy in the rain, and the most up-to-date machinery rusts in the fields. On the other hand, competent, thrifty, and skillful management produces a fine result, and at lower cost. It is such people, the skillful and thrifty ones, that should be emulated in resolving the new and ever more complex tasks.

BROADCASTING CHIEF INTERVIEW ON TV DEVELOPMENT

PM121516 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 20 Sep 84 p 4

[Yu. Pologonkin interview with G. Yushkyavichyus, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting: "Television: A Program for Tomorrow" -- first paragraph is a SOVETSKAYA KULTURA introduction]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has examined the question of the development of the material and technical base of TV broadcasting in the country in 1984-1990. A CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution has been adopted. Our correspondent Yu. Pologonkin asked G. Yushkyavichyus, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, to describe the implementation of the party-government and Soviet television's development prospects.

[Yushkyavichyus] Much work lies ahead to improve television's material and technical base. This is perhaps the first time in its entire history -- and television, as you know, has already celebrated its 50th anniversary -- that such a thorough and detailed program has been elaborated, taking into account the needs of both unionwide broadcasting and the smallest of studios. A vastly important and significant document has been examined and adopted. It is planned to construct, expand, and modernize transmitting stations and other TV and radio broadcasting installations and to increase the production of various types of equipment.

Question: What has prompted such major transformations?

Answer: There are no exceptional circumstances here. The time has simply come for the systematic transition from one stage of television's development to the next and higher one. The point is that TV equipment develops very fast. It does not seem too long ago that TV transmissions were done using tubes, and then the time of semiconductors came. Our equipment was updated again on the eve of the Moscow Olympic Games. Third-generation equipment, operating on integrated circuits, was developed. Incidentally, only 4 years have passed since that time. But the present poses new demands; in order to ensure that the quality of TV broadcasting is up to the highest of standards -- and this is the paramount task of our technical services -- we must already move on to fourth-generation equipment using both integrated circuits and digital technology.

Question: What are the essentially new instruments planned for development by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution?

Answer: It is difficult to list everything, because TV broadcasting uses a vast amount of equipment that acquires completely new specifications as a result of further development and improvement. I will only speak about things which the newspaper reader, even one who is not conversant with technical problems, will find easy to understand. First, the so-called TV journalism unit. But here I must make a slight historical digression. As soon as the first TV cameras appeared, there emerged a desire to work with them not only in studios but also outside them, so that the TV lens would reflect life as it is. Yet, the first cameras were so cumbersome and heavy that considerable effort was required even fo their slightest movement around the smallest of studios. The next landmark was provided by the birth of mobile TV stations, and the TV camera appeared in the streets. This transformed the TV screen. I don't think I will be mistaken in describing the period of the mass introduction of mobile TV stations as a turning point in the history of the development of television's creative potential, because that was the time of the fullest utilization of television's ability to provide on the spot reportage from the center of events.

But something which seemed to us a miracle of technology yesterday is no longer capable of satisfying the constantly growing demands today. The mobile station's shortcomings have become clear -- it is cumbersome, a long time is needed to prepare for broadcasting, and so on. Therefore,the idea of developing a principally new system, the TV journalism unit, emerged. It is a piece of equipment no larger than the movie camera normally used by television and movie reporters, but it incorporates a miniature video tape recorder; the filming is thus done on video tape which the journalist can review on the spot, checking what has been recorded and what still remains to be filmed. The package weighs between 6 and 10 kg. It is obvious that a reporter equipped with it can film or transmit directly under any conditions -- in a car, in the air, or in any building. It is easy to imagine how this will increase the flexibility of news reports, and this is precisely the aim of all our efforts.

It would appear that everything points to the need for such equipment. Unfortunately, however, designers of TV equipment and the industrial enterprises capable of organizing its production are not showing any enthusiasm. Time and energy are wasted on discussions and arguments. Television has now entered a stage in its development when the need for the appearance of portable and convenient equipment is dictated by life itself. And it will inevitably appear. The only thing is to ensure that this happens in good time.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution also devotes much attention to the development of satellite television. The "Orbita," "Ekran," and "Moskva" satellite [kosmicheskiy] systems are now functioning in our country, making it possible to transmit TV programs to all cities and most rural areas in the country. Nonetheless, places still unfortunately exist where television has yet to arrive, and about 30 million people live in these places. It is not simply that they are deprived of a means of entertainment; while the overwhelming majority of the country's population, with television's help, participate in the discussion of documents of statewide importance and are present at the most important forums and political and cultural events, those who are still without television are deprived of all this. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the rural population is the one least covered by TV broadcasting. This means that there is no television where it is most needed, which is why all efforts are being made to ensure that there are no blank spots on our TV broadcasting map. The most effective way to attain this goal is to develop satellite television, and the connection with this, we are now developing new and improving existing satellite systems and new relay stations.

Question: Do they have anything at all in common with the well-known "Orbita" ground reception stations?

Answer: The only thing they have in common is their purpose -- to receive a TV program via satellite. Essentially, they are completely different installations. "Orbita" is a vast and expensive installation equipped with the most complex technology, while the portable stations, like "Ekran" for example, are often a piece of equipment no larger than an ordinary briefcase. But hidden inside them is truly amazing power, making it possible to receive color images in the satellite's zone of operations without any additional systems. Today they are already used by many inhabitants of isolated regions, as well as by geologists, seamen, and agricultural workers.

The quantity of TV programs increases with the development of satellite systems. Apart from this, local TV centers in krays and oblasts with vast territories, where cities and settlements are hundreds and thousands of kilometers away from one another, in the future will also be able to broadcast their own programs via space.

Some 2 years ago a group of social scientists from the Komsomol Central Committee researched the labor and living conditions on the Baykal-Amur Railroad and at the "Atommash" [construction project] and reported that the availability of television is highly significant for retaining cadres. This conclusion would be hardly inappropriate when applied to any region.

According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration, watching TV programs occupies the largest part of our free time. A public opinion poll conducted by the USSR Academy of Sciences showed that television, apart from ranking first among all mass news media in terms of audience figures, also ranks first in terms of influence exerted on young people when choosing their first vocation. This is also confirmed by research done by the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. Some 70 percent of adolescents and young workers have chosen their vocation under the influence of TV programs. It is obvious that this factor cannot fail to be taken into account when resolving the problems of retaining cadres in the very same rural areas.

Question: Will the 30 million people of whom you have already spoken join the permanent TV audience after the implementation of the plans that have been drawn up?

Answer: Basically speaking, yes. Only a small part of the population will be unable to watch television by the end of the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Question: What are the results of the preceding stage in the development of television's material and technical base?

Answer: Very much has been done. Cable and radio relay lines have been constructed, powerful TV stations have been commissioned, the "Orbita," "Ekran," and "Moskva" satellite systems are operational, new studio complexes have been built and commissioned, and regular programs are being broadcast on the Second All-Union Channel. This channel is received by 47 percent of the country's entire population now, but the implementation of the draft plans will enable many more TV viewers to receive the second channel. There are 116 TV centers operating in the country today, and so far 100 of them have been fully or partially converted to color transmission. Much effort had to be invested in order to achieve this. Much work also awaits us in the future. It is important that all ministries and departments, on which the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution depends, should pool their efforts to accomplish the planned tasks within the time limits set by the party and government.

ANSA: USSR SCIENTIST ON COSMONAUTS' READJUSTMENT

AU131929 Rome ANSA in English 1911 GMT 13 Oct 84

[Text] (ANSA) [place-name indistinct] October 13 -- Soviet cosmonauts who broke a record for permanence in space (they [word indistinct] aboard the Salyut-space station for around eight months) and who were having a great deal of trouble walking once they were back on earth, have now completely recovered from these motor disturbances, according to Soviet Doctor Sim Khechinaslviliy today.

Khechinaslviliy, who works for the Health Ministry in Moscow, was in Rome for an international seminar entitled: "Earth-Space: A Path for Peace". He told a press conference here today that the difficulties in movement suffered by the cosmonauts when they were once agian earthbound were due primarily to anomalies in the balance apparatus in the inner ear. The ear was affected by the prolonged (?absence) of gravity. This affects the composition of the calcium salts that regulate the action of nerve cells, he explained. Studies are currently underway in the Soviet Union to work out special diets and drugs for cosmonauts undertaking [word indistinct] interplanetary space missions in future, he concluded.

PROFESSOR INTERVIEWED ON REFLECTOR SATELLITES

LD151747 Moscow World Service in English 0931 GMT 15 Oct 84

[From the "Science and Engineering" program, presented by Boris Belitskiy]

[Summary] Professor Arturov was interviewed on the benefits of the use of reflector satellites in space to prolong daylight in cities; another use would be to illuminate areas where night work must be done. The main technical difficulty is that the profitability of such systems declines with an increase in the satellite-lifted reflecting surfaces. This makes it imperative to create super-light structures not needing complex assembly in orbit. Lighter material has its problems and an effective control system would be necessary. "Researchers have already developed, in general outline, the makeup of profitable orbital lighting systems of the future. They can be assembled from groups of individual autonomous reflector satellites in advantageous orbits. Each will have the appearance of an ordinary umbrella which will automatically open on reaching its assigned orbit. The light-reflecting surface will probably be made from metallized polymer film.

[Begin recording] [unidentified questioner] "When can we expect experimental prototypes of such space reflectors?

[Arturov] "Well, they can be created in the next decade by conducting a series of research and development operations designed to evolve the structure and control principles of space reflectors. The USSR Academy of Sciences and several ministries believe it is expedient to begin this now, especially since the practical foundations have already been laid. For instance, the Moscow Aviation Institute is working on an orbital experiment with a reflector satellite which has a mass of no more than 200 kilograms and a working surface area of 110 square meters. The main aim is to test the structural basis of a future space reflector. The illumination of a ground surface about 10 km in diameter should be seven times brighter than that of a full moon. A group at the institute have already created experimental installations which demonstrate the opening up, and shape control of, the reflector's satellite surface. Parallel with that, it is of course essential to study the ecological effects of the functioning of space reflectors and to formulate recommendations for the rational and environmental beneficial use of such systems." [end recording]

BRIEFS

AWARD TO MEDICAL ACADEMY -- Today our editors received a decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet awarding the Order of Lenin to the country's Academy of Medical Sciences. The decree notes that it is an award for great achievements in the development of medical sciences and national health care. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 14 Oct 84 LD]

ADMIRAL GORSHKOV MEETS WITH SUBMARINE COMMANDERS

PM150859 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Oct 84 First Edition p 1

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent Captain 2d Class Yu. Timoshchuk report: "In the Interests of Enhancing Combat Readiness"]

[Text] Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy, met with the commanders of nuclear submarines of a unit of the Red Banner Northern Fleet. He spoke of the interest of the Communist Party and Soviet Government in enhancing the combat readiness of the Army and Navy and stressed the seamen's lofty responsibility to the state for the high quality fulfillment of their military duty. The commander in chief heard the nuclear submarine commanders' opinions on the ways and methods of selecting officers for command duties on ships of this type, developing high moral and combat qualities in them, and providing them with tactical and professional training. They also gave advice and recommendations for the effective resolution of these tasks and others.

SHORTCOMINGS FOUND IN ARMY POLITICAL ORGAN WORK

PM111441 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Oct 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel General M. Popkov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Ground Forces, under the rubric "Political Organs: Work Style": "Efficiency"]

[Excerpt] A great deal has been done in the political organs of the Ground Forces, as indeed in the other branches of the Armed Forces, to implement the party's high demands and assert the Leninist style. There are many examples of effective work on the solution of combat readiness tasks on the part of the political directorates of military districts and groups of forces and of formations' political sections in resolving tasks of combat readiness. They influence the state of affairs in particular sectors and in general, primarily by increasing communist leaders' responsibility for the sector entrusted to them, developing their initiative and efficiency, and increasing the militancy of party organizations, each of which is designed to be the political nucleus of a military collective.

It is from these positions, constantly increasing exactingness in the appraisal of what has been achieved, that the Carpathian Military District Political Directorate strives to conduct its organizational and ideological work. The main avenues of work of the political directorate's officers are a profound study of the real state of affairs in companies, batteries, and squadrons, the provision of practical aid for subunit commanders and political workers on the spot, the elimination of shotcomings revealed in the course of checks, and the rectification of matters. There are more and more militant party organizations in companies and battalions. This has been one of the chief factors in the steadily increasing success of a number of units in combat training and in strengthening military discipline and regulation order. Recently there has been a marked strengthening of the practical approach in the work style of the political section of the M.I. Kalinin Tamanskaya Motorized Rifle Guards' Division, led by Guards' Lieutenant Colonel M. Surkov. In an attempt to achieve a high end result, the communists' responsibility for the effectiveness of every training hour, high-quality rehearsal of all combat training tasks, and intensification of daily individual political education work with personnel have been increased there.

At the same time, we cannot fail to admit that a practical approach has still not become fixed in the work style of several political organs.

Recently, for instance, some instructive facts were encountered in an Odessa Military District formation by officers of the Ground Forces' staff and political directorate working there. Serious indulgences, oversimplifications in combat training, and instances of reduced exactingness toward the state of discipline and regulation order were being permitted in certain units there. What stance did the political section adopt, and how did it react to the shortcomings -- many of which were known to it, as it turned out? Replying to these questions, the political section's officers stressed the number of different measures and the activity of various kinds of commissions.

There was indeed no lack of commissions and checks. Thus, in the current training year various comprehensive commissions, including three in which officers of the district political directorate and the formation's political section took part, met five times in the unit commanded until recently by Lieutenant Colonel V. Safronov. And what was the result? No substantial improvement was achieved in any sector.

This is exactly one of those unfortunately quite frequent cases when genuine efficiency is replaced by paper "efficiency" and when real action is replaced by the semblance of action.

Of course, it is not a case of excluding checks as a form of leadership and a means of monitoring performance from the arsenal of forms and methods of a political organ's activity. It is a question of the attitude to the check and its effectiveness. If it is not carried out in order to establish facts and "collect" shortcomings, but with a view to making a profound analysis, elucidating the real causes of shortcomings, and ensuring their prompt elimination, such a check will probably produce a positive result. This is achieved if political organ officers, working among the forces, appear not only in the role of checkers, but primarily as organizers of party political work and, if in the course of checks, they engage in work to rectify matters.

We cannot fail to mention individual political organs' passion for large-scale measures with grand titles to the detriment of active organizational work among the servicemen's masses. Thus, the political section of a Urals Military District formation held several "scientific-practical" and "theoretical" conferences this year. Of course, this required considerable effort on the part of the political section's officers, particularly Comrade V. Guskov, but the return yield was small.

Of course, the particular form is not by itself the cause of the low level of a measure's effectiveness. The crux of the matter is to know how to use it correctly, and the main thing is for any mass action to be aimed without fail at activating work in the servicemen's very center.

The results of a study of the style of the political section of the Belorussian Military District's "N" Formation force us to consider many points. Officers of the Ground Forces' Political Directorate made an analysis of officers' distribution of official time. It turned out that 50 percent of that time goes to work in the apparatus and on various kinds of sessions and conferences. Less time remained for organizing matters in party and Komsomol organizations and among the servicemen's masses. The political section drew the necessary conclusions, and the emphasis was shifted to active organizational work directly in units and subunits and to constant contact with people. As a result, the effectiveness of party political work increased.

The results of the analysis of how the recommendations of the All-Army Conference of Komsomol Organization Secretaries are being implemented, carried out by officers of the Ground Forces' Political Directorate in a number of formations, are also instructive.

It showed that the conference and the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Party Leadership of the Komsomol and the Expansion of Its Role in the Communist Education of Young People" have become effective mobilizing factors in the activity of political organs and party and Komsomol organizations. At the same time, there are instances of an ad hoc and formal approach to matters. Concentrating their efforts on holding mass measures, certain political organs fail to show due persistence and militancy in ensuring a general boost to the standard of Komsomol work, primarily in companies and batteries. It is important that Komsomol organizations do not leave so-called "petty," concrete, daily affairs on one side.

We are striving by all forms and methods to pursue a line of increasing the responsibility of leading cadres and all communists for the sector entrusted to them, the fulfillment of adopted decisions, and the strengthening of performance discipline. One of the ways to achieve this is to increase demands on individuals and make an exacting appraisal of each person's contribution to resolving current tasks.

Increasing individual responsibility and exactingness is a matter of fundamental importance. Unfortunately, the desire to justify shortcomings that are tolerated and to shield somebody's inertia with references to various mitigating circumstances still appears frequently. It is important for political organs to set the tone in the principled appraisal of results achieved and the development of constructive criticism and self-criticism. Sometimes party meetings and sessions of party committees and bureaus only "criticize" particular phenomena, events, and facts, while the people guilty of the shortcomings remain in the shadows. As is known, criticism without direction also fails to produce results. We are directing political organs toward making more effective use of the tools of criticism and self-criticism, particularly toward fostering in communist leaders the ability to accept criticism, however bitter it may be, and to draw the correct conclusions from it.

The improvement of work style and the assertion in it of efficiency and a purposeful trend toward a good end result are central questions at meetings and seminars of commanders and of all ranks of political workers. The issue is posed like this: The most important indicator of any leader's professional and party maturity, especially that of a political worker, is accessibility and closeness to people. Here, we stress that the most important condition for the achievement of a good end result on the part of the commander or political worker is competence in his entrusted sector.

Work on preparing for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War is being developed on an increasingly broad scale among the forces. In this work we are also striving to put into practice a line of "practical approach," seeking its end result as the embodiment of our talk about feats and servicemen's allegience to heroic traditions in the improvement of combat readiness and the further strengthening of military discipline.

A practical approach.... This combat slogan is a guide to action during the report and election campaign in party organizations. This demand is full of special meaning now, at the end of the training year. It means an approach aimed at a good end result and at utilizing every training hour and day with maximum output in the interests of further increasing units' and subunits' combat readiness, order, and organization. It means an approach aimed at the total and high-quality fulfillment of plans for combat and political training and competition pledges as well as at the further strengthening of discipline. This is precisely the aim now of the main efforts of commanders, staffs, political organs, and party organizations, and these are the criteria which determine the effectiveness of their work.

ARMY REPORT, ELECTION CAMPAIGN DISCUSSED

PM151339 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Oct 84 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate": "Review of Party Ranks"]

[Text] The question of guidance for the reports and elections in the party organizations of military training institutions has been examined at the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

It was noted that report and election meetings are proceeding in an organized fashion, with a high degree of activeness on the part of Communists. They are demonstrating the unity and cohesion of Communists around the CPSU Central Committee and their unanimous approval of the party's domestic and foreign policy. The meetings are proceeding in an atmosphere of high political enthusiasm, aroused by the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the 27th CPSU Congress. Communists have a profound understanding of the acuteness of the international situation and the increased danger of war from imperialism's aggressive circles, they recognize their responsibility, and they are doing everything necessary to ensure the high standard of training of military cadres.

The report and election meetings are focusing attention on questions of the party organizations' activity in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee 9 February and April (1984) Plenums, and the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and on the fulfillment of tasks laid down in the USSR defense minister's orders and directives. Party organizations' organizational work is being analyzed comprehensively, and questions of further improving the quality and effectiveness of party work in maintaining a high degree of combat readiness and vigilance and in fulfilling training plans and adopted socialist pledges are being examined from positions of heightened demands. A principled approach to the examination of these questions helps increase Communists' responsibility and uphold the Leninist work style.

In exercising guidance over reports and elections, the political organs of military training institutions monitor the preparation and conduct of party meetings as a whole, ensure the participation of leading personnel in their work, react attentively to shortcomings revealed in the course of meetings, and take prompt measures to eliminate them. At the same time, it was pointed out that in a number of cases meetings do not make a profound enough analysis of the epxerience of party work accumulated since the 26th CPSU Congress nor of the effectiveness of party influence on basic questions of the life and activity of faculties, sections, courses, and training departments. The personal contribution of each Communist to the resolution of the tasks facing military training institutions is not always appraised in a fundamental manner.

Questions of fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum on improving ideological and mass political work are not examined exactingly enough everywhere in the course of reports and elections. Not all meetings appraise the activity of the ideological aktiv properly, and there is not always an in-depth analysis of the study conducted by Communists of militant training institutions and by all social science students. Sometimes the activity of party bureaus in improving the ideological tempering of CPSU members and candidate members and their influence on the moral atmosphere of military collectives are not discussed in a sufficiently principled fashion. Some meetings have not done enough to disclose the effectiveness of the measures adopted to strengthen party and military discipline.

In a number of cases, proper light has not been shed on questions of internal party life, particularly the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the recommendations of the 6th All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries on improving initiative, activeness, and principledness in party work, ensuring communists' vanguard role, and improving monitoring and verification of execution of party decisions.

It was stressed that individual political organs do not always focus the attention of party bureaus and party committees in time on making comprehensive preparations for each meeting and increasing the role of the broad party aktiv in this. Report documents and draft resolutions are often written by secretaries in isolation and discussed only superficially at bureau sessions; they often omit a number of important questions of party life. Hence the aimless discussion during debates, the absence of profound thought, constructive proposals, and reasoned criticism of shortcomings in communists' speeches. Criticism of higher party bodies is rarely heard. Many speeches are not self-critical. Some meetings' resolutions contain well known issues, duplicate general party guidelines, and outline few specific measures aimed at increasing the role of party organizations in improving the training and educational process.

Individual political organs have not approached the drawing up of a schedule for holding party meetings with proper care. In a number of military training institutions, a large number of meetings were occasionally held, as a result of which political section workers were unable to provide effective help to party bureaus in preparing the meetings.

The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate drew the attention of military training institutions' political organs and also all Army and Navy political organs to the need to ensure careful preparation for each report and election meeting. In the military training institutions this need is occasioned by the fact that very soon reports and elections in primary party organizations, whose role and responsibility in resolving the tasks facing military training institutions is even higher, will begin.

The positive experience and shortcomings demonstrated during reports and elections in military training institutions must be considered in preparing party report and election meetings in units and on ships. In the current period it is important to make an objective appraisal of the effectiveness of party influence of further improving vigilance and successfully resolving tasks of combat readiness, operational readiness, quality of combat and political training, and the strengthening of military discipline. Special attention must be paid to examining the activity of party organizations in improving ideological work in close association with life and combat training, fashioning a Marxist-Leninist world view in personnel, and developing in students the skills of conducting political education work with subordinates.

Political organs must display tireless concern to shape the elected party aktiv, improve the quality of its composition, provide party organization secretaries with instructions on a daily basis, and give them practical help on the spot. It is necessary to ensure prompt reaction to criticisms and proposals expressed by communists at report and election meetings, attentive examination of them by the relevant military councils, commanders, and political organs, the prompt adoption of measures, and the notification of communists of the implementation of their proposals.

The preparation and conduct of party report and election meetings must be used effectively to greet the 27th CPSU Congress fittingly and to mobilize communists and all personnel to successfully resolve the tasks of defending the gains of socialism which the party has set the Armed Forces.

DOCUMENTARY OF MARSHAL ZHUKOV ACTIVITIES FILMED

LD152304 Moscow TASS in English 1913 GMT 15 Oct 84

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS -- The documentary film "Marshal Zhukov, Pages of a Biography" is one of the most remarkable films made in the Soviet Union on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of victory over German nazism. The film was made at the Central Documentary Film Studio. It was directed by Marina Babak.

The picture is a story of the main events in the life and activities of Marshal Zhukov (1896-1974), who accepted, on behalf of the Soviet Supreme Command, the surrender of Nazi Germany on May 8, 1945.

The film begins with a story of the events on the Khalkin-Gol River, where Zhukov was in command of the Soviet troops fighting against the Japanese militarists. The film devotes major attention to the Second World War, in whose battles Marshal Zhukov particularly vividly displayed his outstanding abilities. The film includes sequences of military operations, which were carried out under the command of Georgiy Zhukov, including the organization of the defence of Leningrad, the battle of Stalingrad and the assault of Berlin. The film includes sequences made in Moscow on June 24, 1945, during the victory parade, which was reviewed by Marshal Zhukov. The film also includes sequences of the big interview granted by Zhukov in 1966, when he was speaking about the battle of Moscow in the autumn and winter of 1941. The film also includes many excerpts from Zhukov's book of reminiscences. The narrator is the famous Soviet actor Mikhail Ulyanov, who, for that matter, played the part of Marshal Zhukov in the film epic "Liberation" and in the film "Blockade".

As a TASS correspondent was told by director of the film Marina Babak, her film crew wished to portray the great talent of Zhukov as an army leader, his ability to find bold solutions at most crucial junctures and show him as a man of great willpower, which enabled him to implement the decisions taken. The film also includes the sequences made during the last years of Zhukov's life, in particular in his country house and among his family.

The film "Marshal Zhukov, Pages of a Biography" is to be screened first in Moscow early in December.